FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NASE ADDRESSES CONSTITUENTS AT ELECTION MEETING

AU0608152 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The inhabitants of Bilisht town in electoral zone No 110 met their candidate for the People's Assembly elections, Foreign Minister Nesti Nase. Amid fervent applause, the rostrum was taken by candidate Nesti Nase who, having thanked the voters for the great honor, referred to the importance of the elections and their democratic nature in our country. Comrade Nesti Nase said, among other things: In Bilisht, as in our entire country, great transformations and progress have been made in the years of the people's regime under the party's leadership.

Nesti Nase then referred to the foreign policy of our party and state which, he said, is a principled, consistent and firm policy which has always served the defense and high interests of our people and country. "Convinced of this policy, our people have supported and will support this policy by all means. As always, our people will continue to honorably discharge all their duties on the national and international planes."

Nesti Nase said that our party and state enjoy high international prestige and great sympathy and respect among the true Marxist-Leninists, the revolutionaries and the freedom-loving peoples of the world. All this is primarily due to the successes and victories which our Socialist Albania has achieved under the party's leadership, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and the long and resolute struggle which our workers party has waged and is waging.

During the period of the upcoming People's Assembly election, our party and country have clearly, openly and without hestitation expressed their attitude in favor of the cause of freedom and peoples' independence, and "they have strongly and resolutely condemned the aggressive policy and the comprehensive hegemonistic expansionist activity of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, Chinese social imperialism and reaction against the freedom-loving peoples and sovereign countries," Nesti Nase concluded.

MARKO ADDRESSES CONSTITUENTS AT ELECTION MEETING

AU0521102 Tirana domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The workers and residents of electoral zone No 34 in Durres gathered today at the worker sports palace to meet their candidate to the elections for the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. Taking the rostrum, Comrade Rita Marko thanked them for approving him as their candidate. He then referred to the great transformations which have taken place in our country under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver, which have turned Albania into a prosperous country and an invincible fortress of socialism.

The facts and the results achieved in our revolution and the country's socialist construction, Rita Marko went on, have firmly convinced our people about the allegiance of our party to Marxism-Leninism and its correct political line in the interest of the people, fatherland and socialism. Therefore, they have great faith in the party. The unbreakable unity of the people around the party was born, grew and was steeled on the basis of this faith. This steel-like and monolithic moral and political unity is synthesized in the slogan: "The Party Does What the People Wish and the People Do What the Party Says." This unity cannot be split by any enemy, no matter how devilish and savage he may be.

"We must preserve our great unity around the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, because in it lies the guarantee for success, the golden key of all our victories, against which all the internal and external enemies, the imperialists and the revisionists have smashed and will smash their heads.

"The fervent approval and support for the correct Marxist-Leninist stand of our party against the counterrevolutionary, anti-Marxist, anti-Albanian and hostile activities of the Chinese revisionist leadership," Rita Marko stated, "are another evidence of the close ties of the broad working masses with the party. They are a testimony to the determination to overcome any difficulty and to break any imperialist-revisionist blockade."

After reviewing the great social, economic and cultural transformations which have taken place throughout the country, Comrade Rita Marko said that the country's revolutionary development, expansion of socialist democracy and the improvement of ideological, political, educational and scientific-technical standard of the working class has further increased its leading role in the country's administration and solution of great political, economic and social problems of socialist construction and the country's defense.

Comrade Rita Marko then referred to the great progress made also in the District of Durres as a result of the party's leadership, efforts and sweat of the heroic working class, cooperative peasantry and all the working masses. The improvement of the working masses' welfare is closely connected with the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist implementation of the law of compensation according to work and further improvement of distribution relationship, which reduces the difference between mental and physical work. In our country at present the relationship between high and low pay is in the ratio of one to two, whereas in the capitalist and revisionist countries it is 10 to 30 times greater.

After referring to the international situation, Comrade Rita Marko said: "Our party has always kept alive the struggle against revisionism. Our party was among the first to rise against the Titoite revisionism and courageously exposed the Khrushchevite revisionism and the new Chinese revisionists. To resist the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and ideological pressure, we should constantly oppose all the alien manifestations in our socialist society, increase our mobilization in work so as to fulfill every task, strengthen the proletarian discipline and courageously develop the scientific-technical revolution by self-reliance," Rita Marko concluded.

The electors who took the floor said that they will further their mobilization in order to fulfill the tasks they have taken upon themselves, pledged to participate 100 percent in the 12 November elections, and pledged to cast all their votes for the candidates of the democratic front.

LEADERS ATTEND INAUGURATION OF NEW SHIPS

AU042037Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] In the very joyful atmosphere created by the imminent elections to the People's Assembly and the November holidays, the crews of our merchant fleet and the workers of the Durres shipyard today inaugurated the new transoceanic ship Arberia. "The ceremony was attended by Rita Marko AWP Central Committee Politburo member and president of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; Minister of Communications Luan Babameto; Professor Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana State University; Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee; Sulejman Baholli, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee and others."

A meeting held on this occasion was addressed by the secretary of the merchant fleet's party committee [name indistinct]. After the ship's unveiling, those present visited it. Another joyful event for the port and shipyard workers was the inauguration of the first 500-ton merchant ship built in the shipyard, and a powerful winch to haul ships into the dry dock. The meeting held on the occasion was addressed by Agron Fishta, director of the port. Rita Marko and Prokop Murra cut the inauguration ribbon. The ship has been named Apollonia. Telegrams were sent to the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN

AU051411Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1350 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania l[illegible] by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, left for Sweden today. During its stay in Sweden the delegation will hold talks and sign a 5-year trade agreement between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of Sweden. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others.

TIRANA RADIO ATTACKS CHINESE, ECONOMIC LINKS WITH JAPAN

AU032146Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] In the wake of the strengthening of links between the Japanese capitalist monopolies and the Chinese revisionists, a delegation of the State Economic Commission of China is currently visiting Japan. This visit takes place immediately after Teng Hsiao-ping's in Japan and his meetings with the emperor, the prime minister and numerous representatives of Japanese monopolies. This economic delegation has gone there to concretely implement the economic links between the Japanese monopolies and China; that is, to implement Teng Hsiao-ping's statements during his visit in Japan, that "Japan has much experience, from which we can learn and benefit." Thus, this economic delegation has gone there to learn about the construction of capitalism in Japan and to benefit from the credits of Japanese monopoly capital. At a time when the comings and goings to and from Japan are being intensified, the Chinese press continues to echo widely Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan, terming it a visit that brought the dawn of new relations between Japan and China.

PAPER NOTES LAG IN WHEAT SOWING CAMPAIGN

AU031035Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed article: "On the Agricultural Production Front--With all Forces and Means for Wheat Sowing"]

[Text] October is approaching its end. This is the most suitable month to sow wheat in particular and all cereals in general. But the work of wheat sowing has not proceeded at the appropriate pace. Only 17 percent of the acreage planned for wheat has been sown nationwide, as opposed to 41 percent for the corresponding period last year. It is obvious that the agricultural units have not properly appreciated the absolute necessity of the timely sowing of wheat, this very important crop in the category of bread grains.

Experience shows that in those places where there exists a better appreciation and concern by the agricultural workers, the specialists and managers of agricultural units for the timely and good quality sowing of cereals, the results are satisfactory. According to the latest operational data of the Ministry of Agriculture, Puke District has to date sown 65 percent of the planned wheat acreage, Tropoje District 54 percent, Kukes District 50 percent and Kolonje District 51 percent. The opposite is true in Diber, Mat, Mirdite, Skrapar, Permet and Pogradec Districts, which have sown 16-35 percent of the planned acreage.

This lag is completely unjustified due to the climatic and soil conditions in these districts. All tardiness and bureaucratic procrastination should be opposed in order to put an end to this situation. To make up the lost time it is necessary to concentrate all manpower and means. In addition to clearing the fields of late crops, the silaging of forage crops and the plowing and draining of the soil, all efforts must be made to make the most of every suitable hour and day to sow cereals.

In addition to mechanical means, which must at all times be in a state of total readiness, it is also necessary to use animals and manpower. The need to increase the pace of sowing does not mean that this can be done at the expense of quality, hence it is essential that all agrotechnical norms be respected. The draining of the soil is of particular importance, both where the sowing has been completed already and where it is still to be done. The digging of drainage trenches, as is known, is important in insuring a uniform growth, thus guaranteeing next year's production plan.

In order to make up the lag, it is essential that the agricultural units redraft the work graphs in accordance with the specific conditions of each plot or acre. The redrafting of the graphs must also be done on a district level. By doing this, the agricultural workers, specialists, managers of agricultural units and the state organs in the districts and at the grassroots will be able to maneuver more easily in order to make up the lag and to fulfill the tasks stipulated for the autumn sowing. The situation created requires that the style and method at work be further revolutionized that we may resolve this matter in good time and insure quality. It should be clear to all that the current sowing is the beginning of the great effort to be carried out to insure the production of bread grains next year.

The election campaign for deputies to the People's Assembly should serve for an even greater mobilization, so that the work of sowing the wheat and other cereals is intensified in every squad, brigade, economic unit and district.

PAPER MARKS TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY, STRESSES FRIENDSHIP

AU031005Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "A Memorable Event in the History of the Turkish People"]

[Excerpts] Today the Turkish people are celebrating a memorable event in their centuries-old history. As a result of their courageous anti-imperialist struggle and of the triumph of the national revolution, the Republic of Turkey was proclaimed 55 years ago.

The Turkish national revolution and the proclamation of the republic were important victories in the struggle of the Turkish people to defend national independence and the territorial integrity of their country. Profiting from the difficult position in which Turkey found itself during World War I, the imperialist forces of the entente carried out an armed intervention against it. Contrary to the plundering plans of the imperialist powers, however, the Turkish people, led by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, rose to their feet and forced the foreign plunderers to keep their hands off Turkey.

The Albanian people have always correctly appreciated the more memorable events in the history of the Turkish people and particularly the 1918-1923 national revolution. In pointing out its importance and particularly Mustafa Kemal's historic merit, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "through the Kemalist revolution the Turkish people overthrew absolutism, the sultanate, theocracy and the caliphate and created the Turkish Republic."

Good relations exist between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey. The feelings of friendship and respect nurtured by both peoples for each other constitute an important factor for the development of relations between the two countries. There have been exchanges of visits by government and parliamentary delegations and trade and cultural relations have developed between our two countries. Men of science and culture, artistic ensembles and sportsmen from Albania have visited Turkey. The Turkish Government has adopted a friendly and benevolent attitude in its relations.

Constantly pursuing a principled and consistent policy of preserving and strengthening their national independence against the aggressive intentions of the enemies of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world, the Albanian people and government will not spare their efforts to render the friendly relations existing between our two people as fruitful as possible.

There exists concrete possibilities to further develop the relations between our two countries in fields of mutual interests, such as trade, culture, science and so forth. The development of such relations of friendship and cooperation is undoubtedly beneficial to both countries. On this memorable day for the Turkish people, the republic's anniversary, the Albanian people convey their best wishes for the happiness of the Turkish people and the country's prosperity.

May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop further in their mutual interest.

BRIEFS

SPORTS CENTER--A new sports center was inaugurated today in the City of Blore. The new center seats 3,000 spectators and has central heating and air conditioning. The inauguration ceremony was attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo member Kysni Kapo; Gaqo Nesho, Vlore District party committee first secretary; AWP Central Committee member Vito Kapo and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU]

EXHIBITION IN KOSOVO--An exhibition of the figurative arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has opened in Prishtina, capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Yugoslavia. The exhibition includes 128 paintings, graphics and sculptures by 62 artists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU]

TODOROV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN MINISTER OF MINING

AU062032Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov, BTA--Bulgaria and Zambia signed here today the statute of the newly-founded bilateral commission for economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. The two countries are guided by the wish to lay the foundations of a far-reaching and all-round cooperation on reciprocally profitable basis.

The commission was set in compliance with the agreement of economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation signed in 1977. Both sides maintained that many untapped possibilities for furthering the economic cooperation exist, especially in the sphere of trade. There are good prospects for activation and promotion of trade.

Zambia evinced interest in Bulgaria's agricultural experience, as well as her know-how in mechanical engineering, power generation, transport, exploitation of mineral resources. Both countries are ready to cooperate in these spheres. Negotiations on delivery of Bulgarian-made complete plants, farm machinery and installations-irrigation facilities, equipment for plant-breeding and fodder-and-livestock farms, are now forthcoming.

Bulgaria is ready to assist Zambia in the designing of industrial projects--motor truck works, plants for electric materials, farm machines, and in the construction of thermo-electric power plants and electricity-transmission network. Zambian students will be trained in the Bulgarian educational establishments.

Mr Stanko Todorov, Bulgarian prime minister, today received Mr James Mapoma, minister of mining and chairman of the Zambian side of the commission. Analyzed were the prospects for bilateral cooperation in economy, agriculture, industry and culture. Both sides held the view that good possibilities exist to this end.

REPORTAGE ON STANISHEV, BCP DELEGATION'S FOREIGN TOUR

Delegation Visits Spain

AU041920Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Madrid, 4 Nov, BTA--A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) visited Spain from October 31 through November 4, 1978, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. The BCP delegation headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC, was received by Mr Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. At the talks with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party led by Mr Jaime Ballesteros, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Party, were reaffirmed the relations of friendship and solidarity binding the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party.

The Bulgarian delegation, whose stay in Spain coincides with the adoption of the Spanish constitution, expressed great satisfaction with the progress democracy had made in Spain. The delegates were also glad to hear of the successes scored by the Spanish Communists in their work. The Spanish delegation praised the achievements of the Bulgarian Communist Party in building up the advanced socialist society and its constructive foreign policy pursuing peace and consideration.

International issues were discussed at the talks as were also questions concerning the international communist and workers' movement. The two parties to the talks agreed that a definite upsurge was noticeable in the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces, of the forces of the national-liberation movement, of the entire world revolutionary forces.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party regard the strengthening of the policy of peace and detente as corresponding to the vital interests of all peoples in the world. Imperialism, however, was constantly launching actions, one of these being the stepped up arms race, to counteract that policy. The common wish for promoting Bulgaro-Spa ish relations in the spheres of politics, economy, technology, science and culture in compliance with the interests of the two peoples and the interests of peace, was also confirmed at the talks. The common opinion was expressed that brisker contacts would certainly be useful for making each other familiar with the situation in the respective countries and with the work done by the Bulgarian and the Spanish Communists. And this will be of great use in ironing out some differences in views, proceeding from the common criterion that those differences should not stand in the way of cooperation and fraternal solidarity. To that end the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party deem it necessary to intensify the exchange of delegations to study matters of common concern, which is to help in getting better familiar with the state of affairs in the two countries and with the activity of the two parties.

The BCP delegation visited Catalonia, where it had talks with the leadership of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia. The meetings and talks of the delegation passed off in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, understanding and mutual respect. The Bulgarian and Spanish Communists confirmed their wish to keep on developing their relations on the principles underlying the declaration of the Berlin Conference of the European communist and workers' parties.

Stanishev Meets PCF's Gremez

AU0609 25Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov, BAT--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC met here Mr Maxim Gremez, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party, responsible for the party's international activity. Issues of common concern were discussed at the meeting and the two parties' readiness was expressed to keep on promoting their relations in a spirit of cooperation and international solidarity.

Delegation Returns

AU0621 14Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned today from Spain, where he visited at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, BCP Central Committee department heads and responsible workers.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE SIGNED IN PARIS

LD032024Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov, BTA--A protocol on the eighth session of the Bulgaro-French Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation was signed here today. In the presence of the two government delegations the protocol was signed by the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and by his French counterpart, Mr Jean-Francois Deniau.

The talks between the two delegations proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding and desire for further promotion of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and France.

In a conversation with the BTA correspondent in Paris the French minister of foreign trade, Mr Deniau, declared: "We found that Bulgarian exports continue to develop. We expressed the wish to act for balancing trade between the two countries by its increase and its development in both directions.

"It is necessary to make further efforts. We are organizing these efforts by stepping up contacts and reciprocal visits of delegations, the links between responsible personalities in the field of trade and economic cooperation. We improved mutual information. We also looked into the questions connected with the facilitation of crediting.

"The talks passed off in the friendly spirit and mutual desire to promote cooperation which are traditional in relations between France and Bulgaria. With a view to this France will take part also in the next Plovdiv International Fair. This participation will also contribute to maintaining and expanding contacts between the business circles in both countries, to making trade, economic, industrial and technological cooperation easier."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GHANAIAN PLANNING MINISTER

Zarev Receives Minister

AU031650Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Joseph Abbey, minister of economic planning of Ghana. They discussed questions connected with the further development of cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was also attended by Joseph A. Asmah.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD032021Y Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov, BTA--Guided by the desire to expand all-round relations on a mutually advantageous basis, today Bulgaria and Ghana signed a statute of the newly established governmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The document was signed by Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Dr Joseph Abbey, minister of economic planning of Ghana. They also signed a protocol on the talks held. Agriculture, industry, science and technology are the basic fields of cooperation.

Specific proposals were made by the Bulgarian side for the construction in Ghana of a plant for building materials, for fish processing and for wooden articles.

The two sides decided to expand trade on a balanced basis. Bulgaria is to export mechanical handling equipment, farm machinery and products of the light and food industry to Ghana. Cocoa and timber will be imported from Ghana. Talks on cooperation on third markets are in progress. Bulgarian foreign trade firms conduct negotiations with Ghanaian partners for the delivery of various kinds of machinery and equipment.

Dr Abbey had meetings with ministers, leaders of economic institutions and representatives of the business circles. Experience in the field of planning was also exchanged.

Delegation Departs

AU051405Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Ghanaian state-economic delegation led by Joseph Abbey, minister of economic planning, visited Ruse Okrug. The delegation took part in the first session of the joint Bulgarian-Chanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation. A commission's statute and protocol on the talks which were conducted, were signed. The delegation departed from Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOVA SIGNS CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH SRI LANKA

AU022212Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, who is on a state visit in Colombo, met on 2 November E. Hurulle, Sri Lanka's minister of culture. A working protocol on cultural exchange between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka was signed as a result of the talk. It envisages the exchange of information in various areas of culture, science, radio, television, health preservation and sports. In addition, it was agreed to exchange delegations of creative workers and cultural figures aiming at expanding cultural relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian delegation visited ancient monuments in Sri Lanka and became acquainted with its ancient culture.

ZHIVKOVA, DELEGATION MEET NEPAL COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

AU061436Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Katmandu, 6 Nov, BTA--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation on an official visit here, met Mr Hari Bahadur Basnyat, minister for communications. In the talks, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the strengthening of political, economic, commercial, cultural and scientific ties between Nepal and Bulgaria and reviewed the possibilities of signing of cultural agreement in the future.

At the meeting the Nepalese minister expressed conviction that the present visit of the Bulgarian delegation will contribute to the further consolidation of ties between the two countries. Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova invited Mr Basnyat to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

DYULGEROV ADDRESSES RADOMIR REPUBLIC CELEBRATION

AU032144Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the soldiers' uprising and the Radomir Republic, a celebration was held in this town. Collectives of the local production enterprises assessed their successes on this occasion.

"Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Boris Manov, first secretary of the local party committee; and Viktor Lukanov, chairman of the town people's council Executive Committee, who opened the festive meeting, were present at the celebration. Petur Dyulgerov stated as follows:

"It is with a feeling of happy emotion that I receive the report of the workers collectives of Pernik Okrug for the labor successes achieved in honor of the 60th anniversary of the soldiers' uprising and the Radomir Republic. Allow me, dear comrades, on this occasion to convey to you the ardent, communist greetings of the BCP Central Committee, the congratulations and wishes of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, personally for greater successes."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT UNESCO SESSION

AU061438Y Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov, BTA--At today's plenary sitting, the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference heard the statement of Mrs Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session.

She said that the main task of our time and a task related to the work of UNESCO, is to end the arms race and to take steps for disarmament. "Proceeding from this," she went on, "the Bulgarian Government, together with the governments of the other socialist countries, stands for such important proposals as are the concluding of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations, a convention for security guarantees for the non-nuclear states, a treaty on terminating the manufacture of nuclear weapons and on liquidating the existing stockpiles, the drafting of a treaty banning the manufacture of the neutron and a number of other weapons, submitted to the UN General Assembly session on disarmament by the Soviet Union and other countries."

"As we see it, UNESCO has a direct attitude towards each of the proposals, since in peacetime along the settlement of topical tasks facing education, science, culture and communications could be secured.

"For that reason we join the Soviet-proposed draft-resolution for UNESCO's role in creating a favourable public opinion for ending the arms race and for taking steps in disarmament, as co-authors." (The draft-resolution was put forward at the current session).

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation spoke about UNESCO's contribution to the efforts to do away with colonialism and racism, with racial discrimination and apartheid, to the efforts to reform and develop international relations onto an equitable and just basis.

On the Middle East problem the leader of the Bulgarian delegation said: In our view, the Camp David accords will bring about only a delay and postponement of the comprehensive settlement of the crisis. The problem of its cultural and educational establishments could be resolved on the basis of peace in the entire area alone.

Mrs Mariya Zakharieva said that the Bulgarian delegation had put forward for consideration by the UNESCO General Conference a number of resolutions in the sphere of culture, among which was a draft-resolution in the sphere of culture and education and on the significance of asthetic education for the harmonious development of the individual. "I cannot pass over in silence" she went on, "UNESCO's programme in the sphere of communications. Our government attaches great importance to the powerful potential of the mass media's serving the cause of peace, mutual understanding and national independence, to their being banned from fanning up hostilities among men and peoples. Given the above," she went on, "our delegation is in favour of the UNESCO draft-declaration on the basic principles in using the mass media for the purposes of peace and international understanding, for the purposes of the struggle against war propaganda, racism and apartheid."

BTA COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD ARAB SUMMIT RESULTS

AU062035Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

["What Do the Baghdad Conference Decisions Show"--BTA headline]

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov, BTA--The special BTA correspondent Vasil Vasilev comments:

If Egypt signs the separatist peace treaty with Israel, all the Arab countries will break their diplomatic and any other relations with Cairo and will discontinue their economic aid for it. The Arab League headquarters will be moved from Cairo and on the probable concluding of the treaty the leaders of all Arab countries will meet at a new summit level session.

The conference fully backed up the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their national aspirations, affirming the PLO as their only and legal representative. The participants declared their determination to continue their all-round help for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Baghdad conference reflected in depth the great differences between the Arab countries, which are pursuing a steady anti-imperialist course, and the reactionary regimes--upholders of the U.S. interests in that area. The states of the steadfastness front, Iraq and the PLO achieved a success with the political decisions of the conference since the whole Arab world is actually joining in their steady line of complete and unconditional denial of the separate, proimperialist course taken by the Egyptian president. In spite of the attempts at an indirect influence and the strong opposition of certain forces, the progressive Arab countries have directed the Arab unity under the slogan for a struggle against the Camp David accords and their consequences.

The decisions of the conference are not supposed to create illusions that the traditionally pro-American regimes consider to get reorientated. But they are obviously indicative of the aspirations of their political leaders to meet flexibly about the new situation in that area. The compromise between the two groups of countries at the conference has been chiefly expressed in practical measures against the policy of Mr Anwar as-Sadat, which will be applied provided a separatist Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is signed.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD0404l0Y Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov, BTA--Consultative talks were held in Belgrade from November 1 to 3 between delegations of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the implementation of the programme for cultural cooperation between the two countries in the 1977-1979 period.

A protocol was signed on the talks in which it was found that during the past period a considerable part of the initiatives envisaged have been fulfilled both in the field of education and in that of culture. It was established that a certain number of measures in the programme for cultural cooperation have not been realized, in connection with which the two sides agreed to have them fulfilled by the expiry of the term of the programme.

CYPRIOT TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU041451Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, a delegation of the All-Cypriot Federation of Labor [PEO], headed by Zacharias Philippides, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Nicosia federation, visited Bulgaria. The two delegations stressed the readiness of their trade unions to cooperate actively in enhancing the role of the WFTU, and in implementing the decisions of the 9th WFTU world congress. The two delegations condemned the hegemonistic and provocational policy of Chinese leaders, of the reactionary and fascist regimes, the policy of racism and apartheid, as well as the actions of imperialism, Zionism, and neocolonialism in certain regions of the world. The two delegations discussed a plan on development of contacts and cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and PEO for the period 1979-80.

BULGARIA, INDIA LAUNCH METEOROLOGY ROCKET IN INDIA

AU031510Y Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Delhi, 3 Nov, BTA--A new scientific experiment under the programme for joint Bulgaro-Indian study of the ionosphere has ended successfully. A meteorological rocket Centaur-2, was launched from the Tumba site situated in the geomagnetic equator of southern India. The rocket reached altitude of 142 kilometers and its equipment worked normally. This is a new manifestation of the years long cooperation between the central laboratory of space research of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the physics research laboratory in Delhi. The rocket launched is designed for work in quiet geomagnetic conditions. A second rocket has been prepared, which will be launched in the event of a geomagnetic storm. On both rockets, in addition to equipment constructed at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, are mounted devices elaborated by the physics research laboratory in Delhi. The preparations for and the launching of the first rocket was the work of a group of Bulgarian scientists and experts.

JOURNALISTS UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT IN GREECE

AU061512Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpt] Athens, 6 Nov, BTA--The official talks between the delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists (Oct. 31-Nov.55) led by Mr Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the union, and a delegation of the Union of Editors of Athens Dailies (ESIEA), led by its chairman, Mr Yeoryuis Anasthasopoulos, ended. It is the first official visit of a delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists to Greece, with which they return the visit of an ESIEA delegation to Sofia in (?December) of 1976.

REPORTAGE ON USSR 61ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Husak, Strougal Attend Rally

LD061421Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] To mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a solemn ceremony was held at the central burial place of honor of the Soviet Army in the Olsany Cemetary in Prague today. To the tune of a funeral march and with military honors, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; as well as Milos Jakes, candidate membe of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno; Jan Fojtik; Josef Haman; Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Oldrich Svetska, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, laid a wreath for the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia at the memorial dedicated to the Soviet heroes who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Members of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia headed by Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich, a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship society headed by Anatoliy (Shumeyko), secretary of the Voronezh Obkom, and representatives of the chief commander of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia also laid wreaths of red flowers at the memorial to Soviet heroes. A delegation of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic headed by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, also paid homage to the memory of the fallen red armymen by laying a wreath of red carnations.

Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior, and Jaroslav Patka, deputy chief of general staff of the Czechoslovak people's militias, laid a common wreath of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the ministry of the interior and the people's militias. Present also were generals of the Czechslovak People's Army and other representatives of our armed forces. Representatives of the Prague CPCZ Municipal Committee, the Central Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, the national committee of Prague, the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the National Front also expressed their thanks to our liberators by laying a wreath.

To mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, delegations of the member organizations of the National Front, Prague's enterprises, factories and institutions, also paid their homage to the memory of the fallen Soviet soldiers, our liberators. Prague's pioneers and members of the youth union created a solemn framework to the entire ceremony by mounting a guard of honor at the graves of Soviet heroes.

After the playing of the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems, all delegations paid homage by laying a common wreath to the memory of Czechoslovak soldiers, who sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary idea at the time of the civil war in Soviet Russia. The solemn ceremony at the central burial place of honor at the Olsany Cemetary in Prague concluded with the playing of the Internationale.

Bilak Addresses Prague Rally

LD061955Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ CC secretary, at a rally in the Congressional Palace in Julius Fucik Park in Prague to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear guests, these days, progressive people all over the world are turning their eyes to the great country of the Soviets where, 61 years ago, the working class led by the Leninist party set alight the torch of revolution, which started a new stage in the history of mankind, a stage of the transition to socialism and communism. The complete historical development has confirmed the correctness and revolutionary prophecy of Lenin's words that the more distant we become from the Great October Socialist Revolution, [GOSR] the clearer will we see its epochal importance and the deeper and more fully will we understand the dimensions of its practical experience. This has been confirmed now that hundreds of millions of people follow the path of the Great October and that, logically, all mankind is to follow this path.

Through its history, mankind has been through more than one revolutionary watershed. However, none of them bears comparison with the GOSR, whether with respect to its unique and universal character or to its consequences, and changes so far created by it in the world. Even when applying the utmost imagination, it is almost impossible for us, the people of today, to realize and understand fully the significance and greatness of this immense revolutionary deed by the Russian proletariat and its vanguard, the Bolsheviks.

It was lucky not only for the nationalities of Russia but also for mankind in general that the Russian country had given birth to such a great man as Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a man who built a new and truly revolutionary party and who, thanks to his genius, imbued the revolutionary activity of the masses with the correct content and direction. We, too, now pay tribute to both the living and dead, to all those who fought and died for the ideas of the Great October, and also to those who are fulfilling this heritage and who devoutly follow the path leading to the liberation of man from oppression and exploitation. Every year, month, and literally every day brings new testimony and findings confirming all that is progressive and humanistic, which has improved the face of our planet, and which has imbued the life of the proletariat and working masses with hope, all which has helped to change the fortune of the working people living in the past 16 years and has taken its life-giving power from the Great October.

The October revolution gave birth to the first state of the working people as the tool of the defense of the revolutionary achievements and construction of a new social system, which has proved its potential and withstood the most difficult tests of history. The establishment of the Soviet state, and its successes achieved in the construction of socialist society, have accelerated the entire historical movement. The historical development, which takes its impetus from the class struggle, has been accelerated and that which in the past used to be considered natural and sacrosanct--that is, the dominance of the minority over the majority, the right to exploit, the wealth of some and poverty of others--has inevitably been collapsing.

While the working people and workers all over the world have welcomed the results of the Great October with enthusiasm and pleasure and while they have been expressing and to express admiration for the Soviet Union and its heroic people, from the very first moment the bourgeoisie felt hatred and wrath for the Soviet Union. In October 1917, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, the imperialists considered the Soviet Republic a curiosity which was not worth their attention. In February 1918, they considered it a kind of socialist experiment but soon, as the international importance of the revolution was growing, a feverish activity of imperialists of the entire world against the revolution was growing. The intentions of imperialism to stifle, first with military means and then economically, the first country of the Soviets, have never been fulfilled. Their attempts to isolate the Soviet Union, to arrest the revolutionary movement, to frighten and blackmail the Soviet people, failed equally miserably, too. Despite all these attempts and intrigues, the Soviet country is alive, thriving and giving support to all those who are fighting for a better future for mankind. [applause]

This was well expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the time of the celebrations of the 60th GOSR anniversary. He said: "We won in the chaotic and violent years of the civil war and armed intervention. We won in the dazzling and enthusiastic years of the first 5-year plans. We won in the cruel and stormy years of the great fatherland war. We also won in the complex and tense postwar years. An advanced socialist society, the result of the historical creative initiative of the masses, has been created, continues to exist and is being improved."

How much work, sacrifice, heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people is expressed by these words. The heritage of October is being successfully realized in the results of the constructive endeavor by the peoples of the socialist countries, in the victorious struggles of the international communist, worker and national-liberation movements. The entire world revolutionary process in our century is indivisibly connected with the GOSR and with the name and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The new victories of the revolutionary forces testify that Leninism is and continues to be the Marxism of the stage of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the stage of socialist and communist construction. It is the Marxism of our century. All those who have attempted to bury this learning in the archives of history or who wanted to revise its fundamental thesis, have failed. Leninism is alive and winning. [applause]

The great revolutionary and progressive changes in the post-October world show convincingly that the demands of our era can be answered only by Leninism and not by any other ideopolitical concept. Leninism is a creative theory which provides an answer to all the burning questions of the world today. Mechanical copying or repeating, as alleged by various reformers and would-be improvers of Marxism-Leninism, is alien to it. Leninism embraces all the general points found in the struggles, victories and defeats of the working class. It contains the laws deduced from life itself. Generalized experiences of our movement--above all the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal countries in the implementation of the revolution and construction of socialism--amount to an indivisible part of Leninism. Such is true revolutionary Leninism. It has proved itself in all tests and in the hard reality of history; it is the only scientific method that is able to change the world and man.

Communist and revolutionary workers' parties have adopted Leninism as the foundation of their ideology and political strategy and tactics. Armed with this most progressive teaching, these parties have conducted a victorious fight for revolutionary changes in their countries and some of them have become the leading force of victorious revolutions, which have turned socialism into a world system.

For the reactionary forces, this development is salt in the eye. They cannot and do not wish to come to terms with it. This was so during Lenin's life and we can again witness now how the bourgeoisie and all its lackeys, in order to prevent the growth and success of the revolutionary force, are doing everything they can to lead astray from the Leninist path the communist movement and individual parties. They present the October Revolution as a purely national affair which was of importance only for the historical conditions of the Russians of 1917. They do not mention its truly internationalist content and influence. They want to take away from the workers movement the vast revolutionary potential and experience of the Leninist party of the Soviet communists. The class enemy is interested in detaching the fighters for social and national liberation from the vast source of revolutionary experiences of the socialist countries and in grabbing from their hands the most powerful weapon: The Leninist teaching on revolution.

It is symptomatic that they present as purely national and purely Russian precisely those experiences of October which are of the greatest international significance. The Great October Revolution was not a mere fluke but the logical result of social development. The class struggle and its principal features are of general importance also in the current conditions. The victorious socialist revolutions in Africa, Asia and America, the revolutionary movement in Africa--this all amounts to clear evidence of the validity of these conclusions, and to the continuation of the process which was started by the GOSR.

The experiences of world socialism have thus been further broadened and enriched. At the same time, each country which has set off along the path of the construction of socialism, while starting from an actual situation, used to a great extent its own specific methods in order to solve such issues as the fight for power, the setting up of socialist statehood, the development of socialist economy, and the issue of the ideological and cultural education of the working people.

We are convinced that other countries, which will inevitable embark on the path of building socialism, will also bring new findings and specific forms into socialist construction, corresponding to the level of their development and national traditions.

It is a happy coincidence that it is the Soviet Union which stands in the vanguard of social progress, the self-same Soviet Union which always, under all conditions, has demonstrated that it is an inseparable component of world revolutionary forces and their firm and reliable support. It has never striven and does not strive to build the prosperity and the happiness of the Soviet people upon the poverty and sufferings of other nations. The national and internationalist interests of the Soviet Union are in total unity.

A characteristic feature of Soviet society is its advanced socialist production relations, developed productive forces, based on progressive sciences and modern technology and distinguished by progressive changes in the entire social structure. It is a humane and democratic society with a high degree of consciousness and cultural standards, which helps each citizen in his or her overall development, and affords them a peaceful and happy life.

This also found its expression in the new USSR constitution, which the progressive people of the world welcomed as a charter of ascendant communism.

The successes the Soviet Union achieved in building a socialist society are the results of the selfless work of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, the outcome of the Leninist policy of the glorious CPSU.

The Soviet communists are providing an example of a creative, consistent and deliberate application of the Leninist teaching in all areas of life. The CPCZ and our people express also on this occasion their respect and recognition to the CPSU and to the Soviet people, for their struggle, their constructive endeavors, their consistent defense of the legacy of the Great October and for their loyal friendship. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, for the current epoch, for the contemporary world, it is characteristic that the ideas and aims of the October Revolution are becoming the determining factors. Socialism has gone beyond the framework of one country and has become a world system. As Comrade Husak said on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the GOSR, there came into existence a qualitatively new community of equal and sovereign states. Their relations are based on the identity of their basic class interest; on the self-same socioeconomic system and common ideology. They are imbued with the spirit of internationalist solidarity, friendship and comradely cooperation. The strength and might of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community is a firm barrier against the aggressiveness of imperialism, against all its attempts to bring about a counterrevolutionary reversal everywhere where reaction has suffered a defeat. The growth of the world socialist community is the basis of the new ratio of the world class forces in favor of peace, socialism and social progress.

World imperialism tried everything possible against the Soviet Union: from intervention, blockades, political and diplomatic isolation, economic pressure, right up to the nurturing of fascism and unleashing of one of the most brutal wars in history. But it did not attain its aim. It did not succeed in liquidating the first state of workers and peasants. Now, when the Soviet Union is no longer alone; when its economic and military strength has grown many times, when it has become a recognized world power with tremendous moral and political authority, when a firm community of socialist states exist whose security is guaranteed by the organization of the Warsaw Pact, all attempts by imperialism to reverse the development are condemned to failure.

One of imperialism's persistent methods is spreading lies and twisting the truth. Its most reactionary forces utilize all means to disseminate lies about a so-called aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Pact states. But the historical fact is that all socialist states, without exception, were forced during their existence to constantly ward off not only some invented but real threat by imperialist forces. We here in Czechoslovakia also have our experiences. They attempted economic discrimination against us, sabotage, provocations, political murders and finally they tried to organize a counterrevolutionary coup. In a militaristic way they wanted to deal with socialism in Korea, in Vietnam, to isolate socialist Cuba thrugh a blockade, to break by force the decision by the people of Angola and Ethiopia to go along the road of socialist orientation. The establishment of the fascist dictatorship in Chile, the genocide by the Samoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, the brutal murders of progressive forces--all this stems from their hatred of the new social order, from their attempt to frighten the growing revolutionary movements.

Imperialism can no longer safely dispatch its interventionist units to countries where the people decide to put an end to capitalist rule following the example of October. Nations liberating themselves are not alone and do not have to rely on themselves. The CEMA countries grant economic and technological aid to dozens of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; aid which the countries of the socialist community granted and are granting to the people of Vietnam, Laos, Angola and Ethiopia and other states which suffered from, or are threatened by, imperialist aggression has shown the whole world our determination to take a stand for the defense of the sovereignty and independence of these progressive countries.

In contrast, the growing exemplary influence of the countries of real socialism is also being realized by our (?main) enemy, which constantly steps up anticommunist and anti-Soviet attacks in order to blacken the very idea of the revolutionary transformation of society. The bourgeoisie is now forced as a result of the deepening general crisis of capitalism to make certain concessions, to (?fractionalize) and to mislead the working people in order to maintain its rule. It tries to ignore and to cast doubts on the successes achieved by the countries of real socialism, in order to disorient the working people in their own countries and to divert them from seeking a revolutionary escape following the example of the socialist countries.

In the history of its struggle against socialism, the bourgeoisie has tried a number of doctrines, from Christian socialism via people's capitalism to the national and so-called democratic socialism. Anything which serves its purpose is good enough, and it is also prepared to support Maoism and Eurocommunism. Every renegade and dropout suits it, but the influence of the countries of real socialism is constantly making itself felt more effectively, and shows the nations the road toward a happy future. The nations of the world convince themselves more and more that the future belongs to socialism and communism. [applause]

Comrades, the historical struggle going on in the world today between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and the forces of imperialism and reaction on the other knows no frontiers. It engulfs all spheres of life: The political, economic, military ideological, cultural and foreign-political ones.

The foreign policy pursued by the USSR and the socialist countries through its influence on the course of world events, through the humanism and grandeur of its practical aims which solves in the interests of mankind, has no precedence in history. It strives for peace between states, for understanding and friendship between nations, for the liquidation of all forms of oppression and injustice and for excluding war from the life of mankind. Socialist foreign policy is the policy of the working class, which expresses the interests of all working people, it can be understood and is attractive for the nations of the world and meets with their sympathy and support. The peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is not just a matter of today, it is not a tactical matter, but it is a policy which emanates from the very essence of the socialist system. It is the fundamental line of the internal and foreign policy of the Leninist Communist Party and the Soviet Government right through the whole history of the Soviet Union commencing with the decree on peace up to the peace program. It was the Soviet Union which was the first to come up with the idea of collective security in Europe before World War II, when it submitted tangible proposals on how to erect a barrier against the aggressive plans of fascism. It is the Soviet Union which after World War II exerted tremendous efforts for the maintenance and safeguarding of peace, for the easing of international tension so that war once and for all is excluded from the history of mankind.

The fact that the European nations can live for the fourth decade in peace, that socialism expands and strengthens, is the result of the Leninist policy of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and personally of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. His personal share in the shaping of the Leninist style of work, in implementing the policy of peace and cooperation in international relations is an example of the creative work of a Marxist-Leninist. By expressing the most elementary yearnings and hopes not only of the nations of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, but also of the progressive and peace-loving forces in the whole world, he became the symbol of the struggle for peace and his voice is attentively listened to by the world. [stormy applause]

His realism, experience, wisdom and courage, devotion to the working people--all this gives this policy new dimensions, stability, security and prospects. It is a policy which consistently promotes the bequest of the GOSR. The enormous work accomplished by the USSR for the peaceful transformation of international relations is felt by us today, and we can say with certitude that future generations will completely value it. Peace is life, while war is destruction, horror, the death of millions, and today, in view of the existence of weapons of mass destruction, of hundreds of millions of people.. We want to live in peace and by our peaceful work demonstrate the superiority of socialism. By our conscientious work for socialism we are multiplying the objectives of peace and progress thereby contributing to fulfilling the great aspirations of mankind--namely, to insure that detente becomes irreversible, so that not just our own but future generations as well should no longer experience wars and their destruction.

We can see that imperialism has no intention of abandoning its aggressive plans. The recent decision of the U.S. administration, of President Carter, to commence the manufacture of the basic components of the neutron bomb is proof of this. We reject the arms race, the construction of new systems of weapons of mass destruction as well as the manufacture of the neutron bomb, not out of fear or because the countries of the socialist community are economically or technically incapable of manufacturing such a weapon, but on principle, on humanitarian grounds.

The intensification of detente demands further steps in the sphere of disarmament as well. The important thing is to halt the arms race, to prevent the development of new systems of weapons, to curtail arms expenditures and, instead, take substantive measures to cut the armed forces, as proposed by the socialist states. Arms expenditure is a burden which weighs extremely heavily on mankind at a time when its overwhelming majority grapples with such remnants and vestiges of imperialism as hunger, epidemics and illiteracy.

What is more, the arms race does not contribute to strengthening confidence and cooperation between peoples but, on the contrary, jeopardizing stability and prospects. What can today be more humane than to rid mankind of this heavy burden, free it from fear of thermonuclear war and the horrors of war in general? The efforts of the military industrial complex of the imperialist states to gain unilateral military superiority are absurd. They apply military or economic pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they interfere in their internal affairs, they seek to intimidate them and impose their standpoints on them on fundamental contemporary issues--all this demonstrates an unrealistic approach to the evaluation of the balance of strength in the world.

It long ago ceased to be possible to talk to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from a position of strength. To expect that, by escalating the arms race, restricting trade and scientific-technical cooperation, some political concession can be wrought from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is illusory and dangerous. The peoples of the world are following with great expectations the development of USSR-U.S. relations and expect that it will be possible to overcome existing difficulties and create the conditions for further progress in international detente.

The policy of the Chinese leadership constitutes a great threat to the future peaceful development in the world today in the conditions of a historic struggle between two social systems. By its victorious revolution the PRC won great respect and esteem in the progressive world. By betraying the legacy of October and its own revolution, by embarking on the road of great Chinese chauvinism, on the road of anti-Sovietism, the struggle against socialism, progress and peace, the Peking leadership has harnessed China to the reactionary imperialist chariot. Not to see or even to justify this reactionary policy of the Chinese leadership means to assist this policy and deceive world public opinion.

Neither history nor future generations of the Chinese people will ever forget this betrayal committed by the Maoist leadership. Those forces which in their policy would like to play the so-called Chinese card are short-sighted. It is a dangerous game for them, too. They should not forget what happened to them when they helped to establish the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. Just as then, today, too, they are wrapping these anti-Soviet and inhuman plans in phrases about peace or, as a well-known aphorism by Karel Capek about tigers in the jungle recalls we have gathered in the interest of peace and resolved to go hunting together.

We believe that the Chinese people who have rich revolutionary and progressive traditions, not negligible experience, will muster sufficient strength to change the dangerous nationalist and chauvinist course of the Chinese leadership and return to the road on which they have embarked after the victorious revolution.

The separate negotiations on the solution to the Middle East situation, too, are part and parcel of endeavors to obstruct the national liberation struggle and overturn the progressive orientation of young independent states. The agreements concluded at Camp David behind the back of the Arab people run counter to their innermost interests. These framework agreements as well as the proposed treaty between Israel and Egypt, which is unilaterally advantageous for Israel and its imperialist allies, divided the unity of the Arab countries. It sets them against each other and cannot bring lasting peace in that part of the world. Lasting peace in this area demands the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, guaranteeing the right of the Palestine people to independence and sovereignty as well as the security of all countries involved.

Comrades, we are celebrating this year's anniversary of the GOSR at a time when the nations of our country are recalling significant milestones in their recent history. We feel with increasing intensity the close bonds of the people of Czechoslovakia, of our workers movement with this most important event of the 20th century. Recently we recalled the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic, which was born under the direct influence of the GOSR. The events in Russia 61 years ago pointed the road to our working class as well. The struggle for the character of the republic revealed the opportunism and impotence of social democracy to continue to lead the revolutionary movement. Following the example of the Bolshevik Party, the CPCZ was set up and organized the struggle for the rights of the working people against big business, for bread, freedom, in defense of the republic against fascism.

In these most difficult days, when the Western allies betrayed us, the Soviet Union stood loyally by our side, denounced and never accepted the Munich diktat. Its heroic army crushed fascism and in 1945 brought liberty to our nations. [applause] The fight of our people against fascism led to a national and democratic revolution which grew into a socialist revolution. The steadfast struggle of the working class and the working people under the leadership of communists was successfully concluded by the historical victory of February 1948. We shall always remember with pride and respect those known and unknown revolutionaries who succeeded in implementing and developing the ideas of Great October under conditions prevailing in Czechoslovakia. The February victory amounted to a new stage in the history of our nations and at the same time to the beginning of qualitatively new Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

Our party was able not only to utilize the vast experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the construction of socialist society but it was also able to find support in the selfless all-round aid provided by the Soviet people.

The indivisible unity between our parties, and the friendship and all-round mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the successful construction of socialism in our country, our security and state sovereignty.

This friendship, which can exist only between true brothers, has a long tradition and its roots go as far back as the time of our national revival when our people, emerging from the darkness of national oppression, looked with hope to the East, to the great Russian people. The dream of whole generations of the best sons and daughters of our fatherland has become a reality when, thanks to the heroic Soviet people, we achieved independence and freedom, and alongside the Soviet people set out on the path to socialism. [applause]

Our friendship is sealed with blood and paid for with innumerable sacrifices. We shall always develop it and guide it as the most precious gift. [applause] It will soon be 35 years since the treaty on friendship, mutual cooperation and postwar aid between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. Klement Gottwald well described this historical event when he said that our nations and the ship of our state has found a safe harbor. On our joint path we have had to overcome many hurdles. Ten years ago, reactionary forces put us to an exceptionally difficult test. Their counterrevolutionary plans were not carried out, only thanks to fact that they met with a firm barrier of internationalist solidarity by the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact. From this crisis period, we have drawn our conclusions and lessons. It is virtually symbolic that just at the time when we were celebrating the 25th anniversary of the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, a new treaty of alliance was signed; it has become an historical document and, as Comrade Husak said, it provides for our nations and our people a clear perspective with guarantees for today as well as our entire future. The joint struggle becomes more intensive and now nothing can distract us from the path tested by history, the path of a firm and indivisible friendship with the Soviet Union. [applause]

At the time of a significant event this year--the visit of a Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--our people manifested their determination and decision to proceed along this road in the future, too, toward the enhancement of our country, in the interest of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, in the interest of peace. With open arms and a passionate heart they welcomed their dearest guests and expressed their love and esteem to the Leninist Party and Soviet people.

We are filled with pride that our country today occupies a significant place in the world, that by the side of the Soviet Union, in the family of the socialist community, it can participate in the solution of issues affecting the destiny of mankind. We are proud that a citizen of our country had been chosen to be a member of the first international crew launched into space, opening a new era of cooperation between the socialist countries in this sphere.

Never before has our country enjoyed such authority, such international recognition as today. Proof of this is the active contribution of the CPCZ and the socialist state to further consolidate the unity of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement. This is our contribution, too, to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world. Czechoslovakia is a sought after partner in the sphere of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. All this is a reflection of the internal firmness and stability of the political situation in our country, of the firm unity of the party and people.

The fierce attacks against us by reactionary forces prove that we are advancing along a correct road, the road of the GOSR. The thing that they object to most is the fact that we Czechoslovak communists get along so well with the Soviet communists. That there is inviolable unity between us based on the principles of socialist internationalism, that our attitude toward the USSR is unequivocal, that our people's friendship with the Soviet people is strong, sacrosanct and that we shall not allow anyone to touch it. [applause]

For us Czechoslovak communists and Czechoslovak people there is no greater joy than to advance toward a communist future hand in hand with the Soviet communists, by the side of the Soviet people, in the family of the countries of the socialist community. This, moreover, determines our lasting place in the firm ranks of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, in the vast anti-imperialist front, in the fight for peace and the happy future of mankind.

Comrades, it has become a tradition that at anniversaries of the GOSR we think about what we have done, what successes our party and socialist society have achieved, how the conclusions of the congresses are being implemented.

At the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we reviewed how we were implementing the line of the 15th party congress. This review is successful. The party's policy enjoys the complete support of the broad masses of the working people since it corresponds to their interests and requirements and encourages and multiplies their activity and initiative. But we cannot be satisfied with all we have attained. This is a habit of communists, of socialist people. We are convinced that we could achieve even better results if the fundamental directive of the 15th CPCZ Congress for high efficiency and high quality of work in all sectors were applied more consistently at every place of work.

We are often told that the tasks are complicated and difficult, that the time in which we live is not easy. But when did any generation have a smooth ride, when did people live without difficulties or problems? This never was and never will be so. The road forward requires exploring, searching, overcoming various obstacles as well as our own mistakes and errors. The very example of the combatants of the Great October reminds us that certainty and optimism, the knowledge that on the road for the happiness of man there are defeats as well are all characteristic qualities of revolutionaries. But this must not provoke defeatist feelings of panic. No victory must lead to complacency and a happy-go-lucky attitude. A great deal of educational work has been accomplished in overcoming old harmful habits and practices. But we have by no means succeeded in overcoming such a bad habit that everyone knows only too well what others ought to do but less what he himself ought to do to insure that targets are fulfilled for the benefit of all. No one can complain that there are few good intentions and resolutions.

Today, too, the dictum of V.I. Lenin, written in 1922, is valid--namely that the first and foremost tasks of today are not decrees or reorganizations but the selection of people, laying down personal responsibilities for accomplished work, a control of actual work done.

In the past 61 years since the GOSR the world has gone a long way. Many things have been won in struggles, clarified and solved, but the struggle is by no means over. Not even under communism will life be without problems or difficulties. There will not be the kind of problems and difficulties which we are solving today but there will be others of which we are by no means yet aware. Even the present time is revolutionary. It demands from each of us revolutionary determination, discipline and responsibility.

Comrades, no list, not even of the finest deeds and successes, can fully express all that is concealed in the experience and legacy of October. After all, faithfulness to the Great October does not mean only expressing profound respect, admiration for the heroic deeds of the Russian proletariat and its Bolshevik party. It means, first and foremost learning from the inexhaustible well of the CPSU, waging a consistent struggle for the implementation of the ideals of socialism and communism, for the revolutionary transformation of the world and a happy life of man. Notwithstanding difficulties and obstacles, socialism and communism--this genuine dawn of mankind--is being translated into reality. History does not and cannot proceed according to subjective wishes but according to objective laws as Marx, Engels and Lenin predicted. The CPCZ will always remain true to the behest of October, the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

Long live the ever living behest of the Great October! Long live the glorious CPSU, the party of Lenin! Long live the eternal friendship [applause] between the people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR! [applause] Long live the CPSU, the CPCZ, the organizer of all our successes! Long live communism and peace!

Kapek Addresses Prague Rally

LD061835Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the Prague municipal party committee, in the Congressional Palace in Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest on 6 November--live]

[Text] On behalf of the Prague Municipal CPCZ Committee, organs of the National Front and other organizers, I am opening the festive rally of the working people on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], which by its global historic significance has been written into the hearts of us communists and all progressive mankind. I cordially welcome the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause] Furthermore, I welcome other members of the Presidium, the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission. I also welcome members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the government, organs of the National Front, members of the diplomatic corps and other guests.

In particular, I welcome in our midst the ambassador of the USSR, Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Matskevich, [applause] and the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by the secretary of the Voronezh Obkom, Comrade Antoliy Grigoryevich (Shumeyko), [applause] and members of the delegation: Comrade (Sakim Maytsovna Asaynov), deputy chairman of the Karagandinskaya Oblast Trade Union Council and chairman of the Karaganda Oblast branch of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society; Nikolay Yegorovich (Grizgdov), a metal worker from the famous Volgograd tractor factory and a hero of socialist labor, as well as Pilot-Cosmonaut Gen Georgiy Stepanovich Shonin, hero of the USSR, [applause] and deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society; and first secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Prague, Comrade Viktor Nikolayevich Moroz, the representative of the association of Soviet societies for cultural relations with foreign countries in Czechoslovakia. I sincerely welcome all of you, the participants in the rally and we are certainly glad that commemorating with us the 61st GOSR anniversary are also representatives of the glorious Komsomol, 300 construction workers from the Baykal-Amur railroad who are sitting among us. [applause] Comrades, at today's festive rally a speech is to be delivered by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, whom I shall now ask to take floor.

Leaders Attend Bratislava Rally

LD062220Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary was also celebrated in Bratislava today. Here is a dispatch from Pavol Majevsky:

Here, in the festively decorated park of culture and recreation, seats on the platform have been taken by the highest party and state representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and by other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, the Slovak National Council and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Long and cordial applause welcomed at today's rally a representative of the fraternal Soviet people, Nikolay Goncharov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava.

The festive address was delivered by Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council. At the opening of his address he stressed the liberating influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on modern Czechoslovak history. The decisive role in this history was played by the foundation of the CPCZ as the political, ideological and organizational leader. The Czechoslovak people still remember the great national revival, the moments of liberation by the Soviet Army, Comrade Abraham said. In this connection he also emphasized the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The jubilee of the Great October every year serves as a tremendous incentive for the activity of hundreds of thousands of people in plants, enterprises and all spheres of our life. Socialist pledges undertaken in Slovakia account for the plan of industrial production being exceeded by Kcs470 million, the plan of export by Kcs55 million, and for material savings worth Kcs270 million.

At the close of his address, Comrade Abraham stressed the determination of the working people of Slovakia to fulfill consistently the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and to develop friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The festive rally was also addressed by Nikolay Goncharov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava.

Husak, Strougal Congratulate Soviets

LD061946Y Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak leaders today congratulated Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and Supreme Soviet President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Premier Aleksey Kosygin on the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Republic Gustav Husak, and Premier Lubomir Strougal pointed out in a telegram that Czechoslovak communists and working people sincerely rejoice at the magnificent successes of the Soviet people. "We are drawing strength from them in implementing the program of construction of an advanced socialist society adopted by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

"We highly appreciate the foreign peace policy of the Soviet Union expressed in the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of nations which provides convincing evidence that socialism and peace are inseparably linked.

"We shall continue to contribute in an all-round manner to the fulfillment of this program, within the concerted effort of the fraternal countries of the socialist community", the telegram said in part. Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal pointed out that the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are linked by firm traditional friendship.

The entire modern history of mutual relations proves that indestructible friendship of the nations of the two countries and their firm internationalist bonds provide guarantees of the further successful construction of an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. This has been confirmed also by this year's visit of a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to Czechoslovakia which became an important landmark in the further development of all-round cooperation between the two parties and states.

Dzur Marks Anniversary

LD061936Y Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov, CETEKA--Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army unswervingly guard the interests of their socialist homeland, strengthen their combat friendship with the Soviet Army and the armies of socialist countries in securing the internationalist defence of socialism, National Defence Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur said in an (?order) today.

The order, marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, points out that socialist countries are concentrating in their tenacious struggle and foreign policy activity on the preservation of peace, promotion of detente, work against attempts for a return of the cold war and the threat of a war catastrophe.

"However, these efforts (?meet) with a strong opposition of reactionary forces in the West, above all those which are linked with the military-industrial complex of the most advanced capitalist countries. Its expression are slanderous attacks of propaganda and ideological subversion actions against socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, preservation and creation of hotspots of tension, attempts to subordinate more regions to the influence of the North Atlantic Pact, strengthening and expansion of military positions. The attempts of international reaction to join hands in these actions with present-day Chinese rulers are particularly dangerous.

"Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, realizing these dangerous tendencies in international relations, are showing high political vigilance and keeping constant combat preparedness", the minister pointed out.

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Reception

LD062208Y Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov, CETEKA--Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It was attended by General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, members of the party Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, Presidium alternate member Milos Jakes and other members of the party's Central Committee.

Present at the reception were also members of the government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, National Front organizations and the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of political and economic life, culture and science.

Among the guests were members of a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship society, led by secretary of the Voronezh regional committee of the Soviet Communist Party Anatoliy Shumeyko, and representatives of the Soviet Army.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD041004Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in maritime transportation between Czechoslovakia and India has been signed in Delhi by representatives of both countries. The new document is the first of this kind in Czechoslovakia's relations with developing countries. It regulates various aspects of cooperation in maritime transportation of goods between the two countries and, at the same time, includes the principle of (?sovereignty) and the most-favored-nation clause.

TVORBA CARRIES CHNOUPEK ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD061308Y Prague CTK in English 1151 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov, CETEKA--Since the foundation of Czechoslovakia (1918) the bourgeois foreign policy pursued a pro-Western line, it was a policy against the people, against the nation and, as it turned out during the Munich tragedy, against the state, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek wrote in the latest issue of the weekly TVORBA.

Czechoslovakia's second foreign policy line, proceeding from the real interests of the working people, from the interests of a just social system started to be pursued only in the new republic. After the liberation by the Soviet Army, Czechoslovakia's foreign policy was based on alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the minister said.

He noted the fruitless attempts of Western and domestic reactionary forces to reverse the socialist orientation of the foreign policy in February 1948 and the 1968-69 crisis, adding that this socialist orientation was further consolidated in the past decade when Czechoslovakia registered the greatest political, economic and cultural development in its entire sixty-year history.

Minister Chnoupek recalled that cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in pursuing a peace policy, active support for the struggle of nations for freedom, independence, economic and social progress and promotion of cooperation with states with different social systems are constant factors of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. In this context, he pointed to the favourable development in bilateral relations with Federal Germany, Austria, Finland, France, Cyprus, Belgium, Greece, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, Iceland and Canada.

The minister added that struggle for general and complete disarmament is a significant feature of the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

HONECKER TO VISIT INDIA IN JANUARY 1979

LD061256Y Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker will pay an official visit to India during the first few days of next year. It became known in East Berlin today that Honecker will be accompanied by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and other high-ranking SED officials. Honecker will thus be reciprocating a visit to East Berlin by former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in July 1976. Observers see this India visit by Honecker as an attempt by the GDR to support Moscow's political influence in this region and in the group of so-called nonalined states.

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE POLISH LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD062038Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph sent a congratulatory telegram to the leading politicians of Poland, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. The telegram states among other things: "The creation of the Polish Republic in 1918 was the result of the centuries-spanning struggle by Polish patriots for national independence and state sovereignty. At the same time, it reflected the world-changing influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the peoples struggle for social and national liberation.

"We never forget that the attack by Hitler's Germany caused unspeakable suffering to the Polish people. As a result of the victory of the glorious Soviet Army over German fascism, to which the Polish people made an outstanding contribution, as well as through the establishment of people's power led by the Polish working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, the solid foundation was created for a strong, independent Polish state. Poland, in close alliance with the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist fraternal countries, has developed successfully and has gained high international esteem."

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAM TO USSR

LD062114Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR regards its most noble task as one of continuing and consolidating the alliance with the Soviet Union as a firm part of the socialist community, and making an active contribution to the struggle to implement the peace program of the 25th CPSU Congress. This is stressed in a state telegram from the GDR to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. The telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The greetings message emphasized that the Soviet Union's economic potential and struggle for peace are constantly changing the international balance of power increasingly in favor of peace, social progress and socialism. The fraternal alliance between the GDR and Soviet Union is constantly being consolidated and strengthened in all fields.

The state telegram further praises the firm alliance between the SED and CPSU, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The action unity between the communists of the two countries and the firm friendship between the GDR and Soviet workers were proving themselves daily in a variety of ways, states the telegram.

The greetings address continues: "The now almost 30-year old history of the GDR is proof that the fraternal solidarity with the party and country of Lenin is the secure foundation for all past and future successes in our socialist workers' and peasants' state. On the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975, it will continue in the future to be constantly consolidated further to the benefit of our two countries and their peoples. The recent joint space flight of the Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn is indicative of the new demensions of our cooperation".

SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY CELEBRATE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD062100Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Potsdam--The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] held a celebration on Monday in Wuensdorf, Potsdam Bezirk, to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In a greetings message signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, which was read out by Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, the party and state leadership states: "The Soviet Armed Forces, trained in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, guarantee, as the most battle-tested and strongest force of the socialist military coalition, together with the fraternal armies, the reliable protection of socialist and communist development.

"The members of the GSFG have developed during the execution of this responsible task close comradeship-in-arms with the National People's Army and firm friendship with the workers of our republic. In our country they enjoy the high regard of good friends and reliable comrades in battle."

Army General Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the GSFG, stressed in his address the splendid achievements of the Soviet people in developing communism. He stated: "We are proud to say that in 61 years the homeland of the October has traversed a course which is worth centuries."

Referring to the two trends in contemporary world development, he said: "The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states are aware of the military preparations and practices of aggressive forces wherever they may appear. They are doing everything to halt and reverse the arms race, to preserve and consolidate detente and not to permit a return to the 'cold war'."

"The soldiers of the GSFG are making a great contribution toward protecting the socialist fatherland and the states of the socialist community. "They are filled with the desire to develop and consolidate the comradeship-in-arms with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries and especially with the GDR National People's Army and to remain in constant readiness to carry out military tasks," Army General Ivanovskiy said.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN U.S., CANADA--Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples headed by Presidium member Hans-Peter Minetti visited the United States on the occasion of the 29th GDR anniversary at the invitation of the American society for GDR studies and the USA-GDR friendship committee. The delegation visited universities such as Princeton and Columbia, other educational institutions, theaters and culture organizations. It also visited Canada, where it had friendly meetings with representatives of the Canada-GDR friendship society in the cities of Toronto, Montreal and Sudbury. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI CABLES JABLONSKI ON POLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD052206Y Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov, MTI-- On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, cabled his goodwishes to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Poland's regaining independence. The cable emphasizes: "With the victory of the Great October Revolution and consistent practical realization of the Leninist policy after a century-old oppression Poland regained its independence and developed in independent state existence. We are pleased that the Polish People's Republic, which was founded following the expulsion of German fascist troops from its territory, is today an esteemed member of the community of the socialist countries and has attained great achievements in its country-building activity, which is governed by the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

MAROTHY ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN CP ANNIVERSARY

LD032010Y Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, 3 Nov, MTI--A memorial scientific session marked Friday the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Hungary. The session, which reviewed the party's six decade-old history and handled questions of socialist education of the young generations, was jointly sponsored by the HSWP CC's party history institute, by the CC's Institute of Social Sciences, by the political academy and by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League. At the meeting, which was attended also by several veterans of the Hungarian workers and youth movement, Dr Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Youth League (KISZ), delivered a speech. "We are aware that those who had made their names memorable in the six-decade-long fight of our party were complying with the order of their time. However, they did so with exceptional readiness, loyalty to their ideals and with outstanding personal abilities," stressed among other things Laszlo Marothy.

"This is what we want to learn from them and for this we want to teach the young generations, that youth which is facing no smaller task than completion of the building of a socialist society and commencement of constructing a communist society under no easy domestic and international conditions." "This is why we need to assess in an objective way and analyze on the basis of principles the experiences of our party's six decade-old history. The memorial scientific session provides a good opportunity to look back on these sixty years from today, to reveal the good examples, which may give us guidance to the performance of the tasks of today and tomorrow," said Laszlo Marothy.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU061505Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 78 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Appointments, Release"]

[Text] The Presidential Council of the People's Republic has appointed Albert Racz secretary of state for labor. The Council of Ministers has appointed Lajos Denes and Tibor Lakatos deputy ministers of agriculture and food supply and Janos Maroti deputy chairman of the National Sports and Physical Culture Office. While recognizing his merits, it has relieved Jozsef Hammer of his position as deputy minister of agriculture and food supply.

GIEREK SPEAKS TO SEJM ON REGAINING POLISH INDEPENDENCE

LD062302Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, at a solemn assembly of the SEJM convened on the 60th anniversary of the regaining of independence by Poland--live]

[Text] May it please the house, citizen deputies, compatriots, the anniversary which we are celebrating today shines with particular radiance in the long and glorious history of our nation, contains a fully ideological and moral content and most vividly touches Polish hearts and minds. Some 60 years ago, after more than a century of bondage, Poland regained its independence. Polish territory, torn by invaders at the end of the 18th century, had again united into one statehood body.

Numerous events of fundamental importance for our statehood and national existence took place in the memorable autumn of 1918: the ascendance to power in Malopolska; the activity in the Tarnobrzeg Republic; the existence of workers' delegates councils in Lublin in the basin and other industrial centers; the disarming of German troops; and the liquidation of occupational authorities in Warsaw on 9 and 11 November, including the Wielkopolska uprising in December.

A very important link in the series of events was the formation in Lublin, on the night of 6-7 November 1918, of the provisional peoples' government of the Polish Republic. It was the first independent Polish Government; at the same time, it was a very important decision concerning the system of government. Poland ceased to be a monarchy and became a republic.

The remergence of the Polish state on the European political map and in international life has become a fact of priceless value. It was the fulfillment of aspirations for independence, aspirations which had been held for 150 years and which had been expressed by steadfastness and relentless struggle. The regaining of independence was decided by the will of Polish people, who saw the struggle for liberation as the highest moral order. The will was demonstrated by the Kosciuszko uprising, together with the Warsaw insurrection, November and January uprising, the Krakow uprising and the spring of 1948, the revolution of 1905 and the sacrifice of Polish blood, shed wherever the struggle for national and social freedom took place.

Our forefathers' slogan For Our Freedom and Yours made the name of Poland famous in the world. It linked Poland with the universal trend of historic progress. It won the support of democratic and revolutionary forces of Europe at that time for the Polish cause. During the partitions, the process of spreading national consciousness throughout all strata of society developed. This was a process with a decisive significance for the nation's future. The issue of independence ceased to be a cause only for part of the nobility and the townspeople. The working class, growing in strength, took it into its hands. Thanks to the people's movement, it reached out into the ranks of the peasants; its fervent spokesman was the intelligentsia.

In the task of education and spreading national consciousness, a significant and indispensable role was played by Polish culture and science: The works of Miciewicz and Slowacki, Sienkiewicz and Zeromski, Matejko and Grottger, Chopin and Moniuszko, the thoughts of Staszic and Lelewel, of the Sniadeckis and Linde and many other learned, creative men. The efforts to build Poland's economy, industry and crafts, trade and cooperative movement, the defense of the Polish peasants' right to his land--all these were immensely important.

The service of teachers and educational activists was of lasting value, in nurturing the mother tongue and inculcating patriotism. A great contribution to the national cause was made by wide circles of Polish clergy. In spite of the frontiers and borders dividing Polish land, in spite of oppression and denationalization, our nation tenaciously guarded its cultural heritage, its customs and traditions; it strengthened its centuries-long sense of community; it created the idea and animated the striving of society, which proved the talents of Poles, to build its own state life.

The experience of history irrefutably shows, however, that the will of the Poles alone, even supported by heroism of the highest order, was not able to insure victory for the Polish cause. A vital condition was the creation of a favorable balance of forces in the international arena. At the end of World War I, this balance was created, thanks especially to the victory of Russian workers and peasants together over their common oppressor, tsardom. The October Revolution and the great history-creating idea of Lenin, the internationalism policy of Soviet Russia, proclaiming and bringing about the right of nations to self-determination, opened before Poland the road to independence. The government of Lenin was the first to recognize without reservation the right of the Polish nation to self-determination. It struck out the partition treaties.

It was only in the conditions created by the triumph of the socialist revolution in Russia and the military defeat of central powers, linked with the rising revolutionary wave in Germany and the Hapsburg monarchy, that the patriotism of all independence initiatives and struggle could bear fruit and that our people's independence strivings could become reality.

Today we pay tribute to the soldierly courage and the sacrifice of blood made in the struggle for the freedom of our fatherland. We gratefully remember those who organized Polish administration, who founded Polish schools and universities. We direct our heartfelt feelings to councils of workers' delegates which led the working people in the struggle for freedom and its social-progressive content. We mention with respect those who created our progressive legislation, the noble-minded thinkers who sketched out the vision of a free and just Poland, fatherland of all Poles, the Poland of shining houses and educated people.

The services rendered by those who pointed out the road of development to Poland's new statehood, the road to the Baltic, to the ancient Polish lands subjected to centuries of Germanification; services rendered by the people of Wielkopolska, whose uprising decided the status of the Warta and Notec lands, by the people of Warmia and Mazury, by the popular masses of Silesia, who took up arms three times in the struggle for the return of their land to our fatherland, will live forever.

We remember with honor the thousands of Poles, participants in the October Revolution, who, fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of Russia for the defeat of tsardom, and bravely standing in the defense of the young Soviet power, created conditions needed for the rebirth of our fatherland. [applause]

Citizen deputies: Our independence liberated enormous reserves of patriotism, enthusiasm, faith and hope; it provided an opportunity to build strong foundations for our national existence. Today, many years later, we can say with regret that, for the most part, no proper advantage was taken of the opportunity in the 2 interwar decades. The social system, the structure of nationalities and the territorial shape in which the Polish state was formed after 1918, did not help to overcome our historic delays, backwardness and weakness, nor to secure a stabilized international position.

Our situation was made worse by the ruling circles' policy, particularly in the so-called post-May period, the policy of antidemocratism at home and anti-Sovietism abroad, the policy of looking for support in illusory alliances, unable to take proper advantage of Poland's developmental possibilities, to secure peace and security for our people and state. These truths are irrefutable, confirmed by experience and firmly embedded in the minds of our people. But it is also true that that period initiated, and in some fields advanced, transformations of vital historic importance for our future.

The second Polish republic was born under conditions of mighty radicalization of the masses, of a great tide of democratic hopes and ideas. And although they had no decisive influence on state policy, they nevertheless found expression in Poland's bourgeois-democratic constitution and in social legislation, the principles of which, while limited and--as often as not--not put into practice, created a reference point for the social struggle and the development of the awareness of our masses.

Much progress was achieved in the integration of provinces which existed after the partitioning, an effort was made to develop some native industries and the Baltic coast, to develop education and culture, nationwide public opinion was being formed. The transformations in social awareness were of immense importance, all social classes and strata, all political groupings had to define their view of state policy and to formulate their stand on those issues.

The social awareness of the working class, peasants and intelligentsia was maturing amid the confrontation of those stands, our young generation's patriotism was being enriched by new content and completed by a sense of responsibility for the Polish state and its future. A distinguished contribution to the consolidation of the political role played by the mass of people was made by our revolutionary workers' movement, by the Communist Party of Poland and the left of the Polish Socialist Party, by the class-minded trade unions, and the radical stream of the peasant movement, by the democratic circles of our intelligentsia, by our progressive youth, and our educational and cultural organizations.

We must be grateful for these processes, for as a result of these, when the hour of the greatest test came, when the hordes of Hitlerite invaders struck against Poland, despite deep class contradictions, and as a poet had said: Despite the large bill of wrongs facing our fatherland, the Polish people provided an example of unity and courage without many equals.

Our people did not break under the weight of defeat, they fought heroically and relentlessly, created a mass resistance movement in our occupied country, wrote glorious pages of soldierly courage on all fronts of World War II. In those tragic years of breakthrough, the attitude of the widest masses of Polish society was characterized by, on one hand, a no-compromise struggle against the enemy, and on the other, the general, though greatly varied conviction about the need for deep transformations in the structure and policy of the future Polish state. This state of social awareness provided the starting point for analysis of the situation and for the program platform which the Polish left put before the people, it was from this that the Polish Workers' Party was born, the party which was the continuator of the best traditions of the Polish workers movement, the party which advocated the indissoluble linking of national with social liberation.

Proclaiming and putting into practice the ideas of friendship, brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Union, which was organizing our common struggle against our Hitlerite enemy, the Polish Workers' Party and other forces of the Polish left created the conditions which led to our participation in victory and in the shaping of the postwar situation in Europe and the rest of the world.

These very same ideas were at the basis of the formation of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union. The Polish Army, at the side of the Soviet Army, took the shortest and most important road of battle to bring freedom to our fatherland.

For a century and a half, the most enlightened minds and progressive political forces have constantly proclaimed that only by joining social and national issues, by lifting working people into the position of real stewards of the fatherland, can Poland be lastingly reborn toward independence and development. This democratic message, in whose source we find the traditions of Kosciuszko and whose most powerful spokesman was the working class, joined in a class alliance with the peasants and the intellegentsia, was embodied in the July manifesto of the newborn People's Poland. From this moment, the unity of Polish society gained a new, strong basis; it became a people's state; born in the struggle against fascism, this unity acquired a new brilliance in the work to rebuild the country, in management of the regained northern and western territories, in the guaranteeing of permanent security to Poland. Work for the fatherland became the fundamental determinant of patriotism. [applause]

Let us bow our heads today before that generation of Poles who fought heroically against the German invader and who made vast sacrifices in the fight: That generation which undertook the toil of lifting the country out of the smoldering ruins. These achievements will remain forever in the pantheon of national glory. [applause]

May it please the house, for almost 35 years, we have persistently been building a just and secure Poland--though not without obstacles and setbacks--an affluent and cultural Poland. Undertaking the great work of national rebirth and opening the road of socialist development, we have shaped anew the fundamental system and political problems; we have created real prospects for solving the vital problems of our nation. If we can remember our country's situation 40 years ago and the immensity of war destruction later: If we measure this against our contemporary development, at its level, at the rate of development today, at the scale of production, at the current place in international economic cooperation, at the current state of material and cultural conditions of life, then we realize the magnitude of the leap in civilization which we have made by the work of Polish hands and minds, a work liberated and multiplied in its effect, thanks to socialism. After World War I, the very appearance of our state on the political map played a great role.

Today, 34 years after World War II, Poland's presence shows increasing strength on the world economic map as well. The development of industry, mining, transport; the dissemination of education; the progress of science and technology; the flowering of culture, all create a new quality in the history of Poland. Our country has a high international authority and its security is based, for the first time in several centuries, on powerful and lasting foundations. We have the right to state today: Our nation is taking good advantage of the chance opened for it by the liberation from Nazi occupation and the entry onto the road of socialist development. [applause]

Taking pride in everything that we have achieved in building Poland's strength, we are clearly conscious of the tasks which face us and the needs which are waiting to be met. On the threshold of the 1970s, we drew up a great program of socioeconomic growth. By the creative, hard toil of the whole nation, we are transforming the country. We are modernizing the economy. We are consistently trying to solve the housing problem and create a modern food economy. These undertakings are of fundamental importance for the present and future of the Polish nation. In spite of its great achievements, our nation must continue offsetting the effects of centuries of backwardness, of the long partition and lack of our statehood, dramatically deepened by the Nazi occupation and wartime losses.

Serious tasks emerge from this, especially in the transport infrastructure, the development of our rivers, primarily the Vistula; in the leveling of inherited discrepancies and in uniformly developing all regions of the country. Great tasks also emerge in transforming social consciousness. The traditional love of the fatherland must be constantly enriched by a deep understanding of the raison d'etat and a general readiness to be guided in one's daily life by its rights and interests must be reforged. The most important current issue is persevering continuation of the work undertaken; the efficient and decisive implementation of development programs. This demands patience and understanding, consistency and discipline; and it demands the will to stand up to difficulties and to overcome disproportions often created by progress.

Citizen deputies: In the mammoth tasks, in the struggle with the difficulties and obstacles which always accompany great human undertakings and, at the same time, with satisfaction at the new shape the fatherland has taken over the last decades, the Polish nation has rallied around common goals. The process of forming a socialist society has been carried out, embracing all those who have Poland's good at heart, regardless of former social or political divisions.

The National Unity Front, linking all parties, was born of that moral and political unity of Polish society arising from the best traditions of independence and democracy, of the heroic struggle against Hitlerism, and of the daily effort for People's Poland. Our people's unity is a mighty, real force; at its core is the PZPR's alliance with the ZSL and the Democratic Party, the cooperation among all social milieus in their effort for our socialist fatherland. [applause]

The Polish People's Republic is the mother of all Poles; all of us, regardless of party allegiance, profession or origin, education, or attitude to religion, are its daughters and sons, for whom it cares equally, to whom it gives equal rights and duties. [applause]

The sense of patriotic unity of hearts, thought and effort, which all Poles share, is our common and greatest wealth; its consolidation is the main behest of the experience of our past, the main condition of our people's prosperous future. [applause]

May it please the house: The Polish People's Republic wants to develop friendly relations with all nations of Europe and the world. And this is its policy. We see the highest raison d'etat and the highest national need in the strengthening of our friendship, alliance and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union, thanks to which Poland has saved its independence, scored a historic victory, and found reliable guarantees for its security, inviolibility of its borders and peaceful development. The experience of the whole 60 years confirms the historic importance of Poland's alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union for both our states, and for European peace.

It is a priceless achievement of People's Poland that on all its borders it has friends and allies, that it is building its defense capacity and security together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

Work for the cause of peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation is the unshakable principle of our state's policy. This cause is served by, among others, our proposal put before the United Nations, which deals with the issue of education for peace. We are glad that our idea has encountered understanding of its importance and noble intention.

May it please the house: Thinking about historic events, nations ask themselves: How important are the experiences of the past to the future?

We, who are living through a revolutionary meeting point of two different epochs of Poland's history, will give our grandsons, will develop and make permanent our entire patriotic and progressive heritage. It is this heritage which, above all, makes us what we are and causes us to be Poles. But we are also bearing the heavy and painful burden of history and conclusions which arise from it.

People's Poland, its social system, its advances in civilization and culture--everything that the people have achieved in the past 34 years--have meant the continuation of the factors which produce strength and progress and the overcoming of sources of weakness. [applause]

Above all, we take with us into the future the desire to strengthen the deep understanding of the raison d'etat, the historical unity of the nation, the fraternal friendship with the socialist nations and the noble solidarity with all those in the contemporary world to whom the cause of peace, freedom and justice is dear. The foundation of Poland's peaceful development is its steadfast alliances, its material and spiritual strength. To build and augment this strength by solid and dedicated work is the highest patriotic duty.

On this solemn day, citizen deputies, let us together pay homage to our nation, Polish workers, farmers and intelligentsia, women and young people, all Polish families by whose daily toil and sincere solicitude our fatherland rises up. [applause] Let us salute simple, wise people who are the salt of this earth; let us work for their well-being, express their aspirations, organize their efforts--this is our highest obligation. [applause]

We greet our fellow countrymen throughout the world. The sentiments and efforts of Polish emigrants made an important contribution to the regaining of independence 60 years ago and to the victory over Nazism. Their present cordial bond with the land of their fathers is our common national wealth. [applause] We address all citizens of the Polish People's Republic: On the 60th anniversary of independence, we send you warm greetings and best wishes and at the same time a fervent appeal: Let us come to the 35th anniversary of the July manifesto with new material and spiritual achievements, with achievements which bring satisfaction to each Polish man and woman. May the feelings and values which symbolize today be present in our everyday life, thoughts and deeds. May they stir us to work for the common good. Let us steadfastly build the strength of our fatherland and the success of our nation. [applause]

SEJM COMMITTEES SESSION DEBATES INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS PACT

LD070920Y Warsaw PAP in English 0511 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov, PAP--A joint session of the Sejm's committees for legislative works, internal affairs, justice and foreign affairs today reviewed the Polish Government's report on the implementation of the provisions of the international civil and political rights covenant, to which Poland has been a signatory since 1977. The report reviewed by the session is the first of this kind Poland is to submit to the U.N. secretary general in the nearest future.

The debates were chaired by Sejm Deputy Ryszard Frelek, a member of the PUWP.

The discussion was initiated by Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia who reviewed in detail the assumptions of the report against the background of the legal system in Poland. He was followed by Vice Minister Engeniusz Kulaga who surveyed international cooperation in the protection of human rights and Poland's contribution in this respect.

Participants in the discussion emphasized the significance of the convenant for the shaping and development of human rights' protection in the contemporary world.

The session pointed to the all-round and active participation of Poland in the working out of international legal regulations in the field of protection of human rights, listing the examples of the international convention on prevention and punishment of crimes of genocide, the convention of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the convention on the non-application of the statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity (of which Poland was the sponsor), and the convention of fighting and punishing the crimes of apartheid, as well as many others, including the most comprehensive international agreements on human rights, which the U.N. system has ever worked out, that is the international convenant on civil and political rights and the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

It was stated that the government's report on the implementation by Poland of the civil and political rights convenant presents the state of affairs in this respect in an appropriate and honest way. The Polish legislature is compatible with the letter and the spirit of the covenant.

The committees expressed their full support for the Polish initiative at the U.N. aiming at the adoption of a declaration of preparation of societies for life in the spirit of peace as a significant international instrument for ensuring the realization of the basic right of mankind, nations and individuals to live in peace.

The committees expressed their satisfaction over the fact that Poland put forth at the U.N. the initiative of adopting a convention on child's rights. They encouraged the government to undertake all necessary steps for the convention to be adopted in 1979--the international child's year.

MINISTER WOJTASZEK MEETS UK COUNTERPART IN LONDON

LD062113Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who is on an official visit to Great Britain, met David Owen, head of British diplomacy. The ministers exchanged views on international topics. It was ascertained that both countries are interested in strengthening the processes of detente and support international efforts serving this end. The significance of moves toward disarmament for strengthening peace in Europe and the world was witnessed.

Minister Wojtaszek also met Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade, and talked with him about development of bilateral economic relations. The British Government gave a dinner in the guest's honor in Lancaster House.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS GREAT OCTOBER CEREMONIES

LD062344Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Events are being staged in connection with the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution in Russia. The ceremonies are being attended by a delegation of the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, led by member of CPSU Central Committee member and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Republic, Ivan Polyakov.

PAP LAUDS GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION, TIES WITH USSR

LD061912Y Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov, PAP--(By PAP political commentator):

The Soviet society, the nations of all the socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind welcome the forthcoming 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most important event in the 20th century, a turning point in modern history. The coming into being of the world's first victorious proletarian state started a new era in history. Impressive economic, social, cultural and scientific accomplishments of the Soviet Union became the best implementation of Lenin's ideas, of the policy of the communist party set up by Vladimir Lenin and of creative capacities of the working masses. The victory of the Great October Revolution marked out a caesura between two epochs and exerted a great impact on the world revolutionary process. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, whose road to independent existence, marked by patriotic struggle of entire generations, was paved by the victory of the Great October Revolution, we are especially deeply aware of the essential significance of the Great October for the fate of the Polish nation and Poland.

By overthrowing tsarism that oppressed nations, sixty-one years ago, led by their revolutionary government, the workers and peasants of Russia repealed the treaties of partition and declared Poland's right to self-determination and full independence. Real socialism, inaugurated by the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution, has guaranteed and put into effect all the broadly conceived human rights--from the right to life in peace to political, social and economic rights. Foreign policy of the USSR, Poland and other fraternal socialist states is consistently working towards consolidation in the practice of international life [of] the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, towards constructive cooperation and materialization of the processes of detente.

We Poles looking back at our history and our contemporary accomplishments think with gratitude about the genuine support that the October Revolution had (?given) us and remember the traditions of revolutionary struggles and the battle route that side by side with the Soviet soldiers led the Polish People's Army to Berlin. We note with satisfaction that precisely in 1978 the chronicle of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, extensive and versatile, was enriched, thanks to new possibilities given to us by the USSR, by our direct contribution to the fascinating cause of conquering outer space: The first flight of a Polish cosmonaut. Owing to consistent, inspiring policy of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, to PUWP and the CPSU, in accordance with the will and desire of the Polish and Soviet people, relations between our countries which are a continuation of the heritage of the Great October are attaining an ever higher qualitative level.

RELATIONS WITH FRG TERMED 'KEY' IN PRC'S EUROPEAN POLICY

LD052000Y Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov, PAP--The Peking leadership makes increasing efforts to draw China and the extreme reactionary forces in the world together. The trend of the Chinese policy aimed to fight detente has become particularly conspicuous in China's relations with the West European countries. China's promotion of the concept of alleged "common danger" threatening China and West Europe from the Warsaw Treaty countries implies that China aims at striking an alliance against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, wrote Polish agency INTERPRESS.

In an article published by the agency, Dr Eugeniusz Tyszkowski states that the key in China's West European policy are its relations with the FRG. To support his thesis, Tyszkowski points to geo-political reasons, such as FRG's location in the centre of Europe, the treatment of the "unification of Germany" question by the influential circles in Bonn as an open one, Peking's hopes that the West Berlin problem will aggravate, the role FRG plays in NATO and EEC, the existence in the FRG of the strongest West European right wing opposition which supports China's stand towards the key European problems.

The economic reasons are also important as the FRG is the strongest economic power in Western Europe, having advanced technologies and powerful industrial potential. It is China's main trading partner in Europe and the third one in the world, and, most significantly, it is interested in developing economic relations with China and in having its share in the modernization of the Chinese industry. As for military reasons, FRG is NATO's major European force having a strong and influential military and industrial complex which is closely connected with the right wing circles, so much eager to assist the development of China's military potential. Some of Bundeswehr higher officials would often refer to the tradition of the German-Chinese military cooperation, particularly Wermacht's assistance in training the Kuomintang army in the thirties and the West German help in the creation of China's rocket industry.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON PROCEEDINGS AT 33D UN SESSION

LD061854Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU daily brings out an extensive commentary on the course of the 33rd U.N. session. The daily wrote that the session with its rich contents is the biggest one ever held.

"The U.N. commitment to the most vital problems of humanity is manifested, first and foremost, in the leading and unquestionably dominant trend of the debate: The search for the most effective ways leading to the strengthening of political detente and creating conditions for a peaceful coexistence of all states irrespective of their socio-political systems. This year's session is being held at a period of a complex international situation. On one hand, the drive to consolidate and deepen the processes of detente is ever stronger. But on the other hand, cold war tendencies have been reanimated in some Western states. Ironically, when a majority of speakers demanded, at the 33rd session, that concrete disarmament steps be taken, pointing out that military detente is one of the conditions of political detente and its durability, the U.S. Congress approved a record high military budget for the country and President Carter decided that the production of some of the neutron bomb elements be launched. No wonder that there was a vivid (?reaction) among the majority of U.N. member states to the Soviet proposal for an international convention to enhance the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states and not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territories of states which do not possess them.

Economic problems closely related to political issues formed another important trend of the current session. Third World countries submitted a package of proposals aimed at bridging the gap between highly developed and developing countries. A lot of governments' representatives came to New York with scrupulously documented estimates: How many people can be fed, dressed, given an indispensable medical aid, how many flats can be constructed and work places created if military spending are at least partially cut. Thus, the truth illuminated on the East River that the solution of social problems also depends on the advances of disarmament and that the conditions of life of the societies are inseparably related to international security.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE SOVIETS ON GREAT OCTOBER

AU061655Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Manea Manescu sent a cable to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin conveying congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. After recalling the remarkable successes achieved by the Soviet working people, led by their communist party, in the socioeconomic development of their fatherland, since that great event, the cable states:

The RCP and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania have promoted and continue to consistently promote a policy of strengthening the traditional friendship and solidarity, a policy of developing Romanian-Soviet cooperation in many areas. They are consistently working to fully capitalize on all possibilities existing for expanding and deepening these relations in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, of the Romanian-Soviet declaration of November 1976, and of the agreements concluded on the occasion of meetings at the summit level.

We are convinced, the cable reads, that the continuous development of the relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, on the sound basis of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity, are in keeping with the interest of our peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and communism.

Bucharest Meeting Marks Anniversary

AU062028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on Monday afternoon devoted to the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Emil Bobu, Mihai Dalea, Vasile Musat, Angelo Miculescu and other officials as well as the ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest and the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, now on a visit to Romania, attended the meeting.

Nicolae Enea, first deputy minister of light industry, and V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

Nicolae Enea said that the RCP and the Romanian state give prime place to the development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries. He pointed to the broad relations Romania and the USSR are developing in keeping with the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance signed in Bucharest in 1976 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Socialist Romania--he said--does everything for the ever stronger affirmation of the new-type relations in the relations among the socialist states as a model of interstate relations.

Highlighting also that Romania expands collaboration relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, he said that Romania grounds all these relations on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force in inter-state relations.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNTERPARTS

AU051847Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manescu sent a telegram of congratulations to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the CC of PUWP, and to Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of Ministers of Poland, on the 60th anniversary of rewinning Poland's independence. After referring to the links of solidarity and mutual support established along the centuries between the Romanian people and the Polish people in the struggle for national and social liberation, the telegram stresses: The building of socialism in the Socialist Republic of Romanian and in the Polish People's Republic raised the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between our countries and peoples onto a new, superior stage. We are convinced that these relations, grounded on the principles of international solidarity, equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, will further develop.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 1 NOV

AU061059Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at RCP Central Committee plenary session held in Bucharest 1 November 1978]

[Text] In his speech at the end of the plenary session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, referred to a number of tangible tasks of particular importance for implementing the plan provisions for the last 2 months of this year and those of next year's plan, which will be submitted to the current Grand National Assembly session for adoption, and for implementing the entire 5-year plan.

The party secretary general stressed the need for all working people in industry to intensify their efforts to implement the additional program on the country's more rapid socioeconomic development, and the program on the more pronounced improvement of the living standard of the working people, set forth by the party national conference.

In connection with these important targets, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu set the party Central Committee, all party and state bodies and all working people in the economy the task of taking more energetic action to more substantially reduce material consumption and material expenditures in the production process. In this context, the speaker stressed the obligation of all economic bodies, of enterprises, county party committees and people's councils to insure an increase in the utilization index of raw materials, and to insure an increase in the utilization index of raw materials, and to insure that materials left over from industrial processing are recouped to the last fram. Considering that every little piece of metal contains, apart from iron ore, both energy and work, we must act with complete responsibility to rationally utilize all raw materials, so as to make good use of everything that is left over after the completion of the production process. To achieve greater exactingness and responsibility in this respect, we will include the raw materials and materials that are left over after the completion of industrial processing in the next plan on the material-technical supplies for enterprises.

To rigorously save metal, the party secretary general recommended that action be taken to improve the classification of machines and equipment, and to more appropriately utilize parts and subassemblies. [paragraph continues]

This is valid for both machine-tools and for heavy equipment, and for automobiles, tractors and agricultural machines. The speaker also recommended that, after carefully sorting out metals according to composition and alloy quality, they be sent for remelting so they may be used for new alloys without wasting any of valuable materials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the need to take broad action to collect waste both from economic units and from the people. The waste materials in question are metal, paper, clothes, footwear and glass, which contain great quantities of useful and valuable substances, some of which were obtained through imports. The importance of these actions for our economy is also reflected in the fact that in future the plan on industrial development will include greater provisions for insuring the necessary raw materials and materials by recouping what is left over from industrial processing, and on the basis of waste materials collected throughout the country.

The fulfillment of tasks aimed at saving raw materials and materials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, is of decisive importance for increasing our economic efficiency and for increasing enterprise profits, for appropriately applying the new system of self-management and self-administration to the economic units.

The party secretary general very forcefully set our economy the task of firmly reducing energy consumption, which, calculated in tons of oil, places our country at this time among the ranks of the countries with a high fuel consumption. Stressing that saving fuel and energy is one of the basic questions of our economic development, both at this time and in the future, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the tendency to irrational consumption and the mistaken idea that energy consumption must always precede increases in industrial production, an idea which was generated at a given time by the so-called consumer society, but which is now being strictly revised even by the developed capitalist countries.

Stressing that the struggle to reduce fuel and energy consumption is not a momentary campaign under current circumstances, but a guideline of the very structure of the national economy and of our future economic development, which decides the continuous improvement of the people's living standard, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries, the central economic bodies, the economic units and all party and state organizations to act to improve and modernize technologies to insure a reduced energy consumption in all industrial branches. The speaker stressed that the entire party, all our fatherland's citizens and all people are acting in full awareness that the socialist society's continuous flourishing, Romania's increased economic strength and the insurance of its prosperity decisively depend, at this point, on managing the material means available rationally and most efficiently.

The party secretary general also stressed the need to strengthen the sense of responsibility throughout the economy so as to make maximum and efficient use of the means of production. We must determinedly eliminate the situation in which a number of production capacities, which do not operate at planned parameters, are not achieving the planned production indexes under the state plan. In this context, firm measures must be taken to reduce wastage, which in certain enterprises shows a high percentage, thus leading to serious loss and to a reduced profitability and profits.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that greater exactingness and responsibility be shown toward the proper maintenance and operation of all production capacities; that all necessary measures be taken to avoid damage, accidents and downtime in the use of machines and equipment, to strengthen order and discipline and the technical control in all productive units and on all shifts. Particularly important tasks are incumbent in this respect on the leadership cadres, on specialists who are responsibile for the normal and constant operation of all installations and equipment, and of all economic units.

Of particular importance, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, is the clarification of all these problems with the broad masses of the working people, the education of all working people in the spirit of strictly observing the consumption norms and the rules of rationally utilizing the material means of our economy. Of great importance is the development of a lofty awareness of constantly struggling for a continuous reduction in the consumption of raw materials, materials and energy, and of intensifying efforts to achieve greater economic results with less means. Only thus, the party secretary general stressed, will we be able to insure the implementation of the historic decisions of the 11th congress and of the party program on the fatherland's socioeconomic development and of Romania's rapid transition from the stage of a developing country to that of an economically medium-developed country. Only thus will we be able to insure the achievement of the target to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, at continuously increasing the prople's well-being, and at continuously strengthening the fatherland's national sovereignty and independence.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FORMER PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

AU062028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--On Monday, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of the Republic of Portugal, vice president of the World Peace Council, having been in Romania for the international meeting on the role of the people's masses, of the peace movements in building security and developing collaboration in Europe.

During the interview, stress was laid on the role incumbent on the peace movements in mobilizing public opinion, in drawing new political, cultural scientific forces, religious included, to the struggle for translating into life the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, for taking concrete disarmament measures, nuclear in particular, measures for reducing arming and armaments, for a better and juster world in which each nation can develop free and independent, can concentrate its efforts on economic and social progress, on securing welfare and happiness. Satisfaction was also expressed for the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Portugal.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 3 NOV

AU031758Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

Official Talks Begin

AU041621Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, began in Bucharest today. They exchanged views on developing Romanian-Mozambique relations and on certain current international issues.

Received by Trade Minister

AU041420Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and FRELIMO Central Committee secretary. They discussed aspects of Romanian-Mozambique relations and expressed the desire to identify new opportunities to intensify economic cooperation in fields of common interest and to promote trade exchange.

Received by Ceausescu

AU062027Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received a message from S mora Machel. The message was handed over by the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, secretary of theCC of the FRELIMO, received by the Romanian head of state on November 6. The solidarity of the two countries was reasserted with th fight of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for winning national independence as well as the common resolve to support the struggle of the majority popula tion in South Africa for abolishing the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. The two sides emphasized their wish to develop the good Romanian-Mozambique relations.

DEPUTY PREMIER PATAN TALKS WITH MADAGASCAR MINISTER

AU022152Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, received on November 2 Jean Bemananjara, minister of transport, supply and tourism of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, now visiting Romania. During the interview, approached were questions of expanded collaboration between the central supply bodies of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed

LD032350Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--A memorandum was signed in Bucharest on developed economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Madagascar. It establishes new ways for expanded cooperation in various domains, machine building and transport included. The document was signed by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building, and Jean Bemananjara, minister of transport, supply and tourism of Madagascar.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ROMANIA 12-15 NOV

AU061100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, will pay an official visit to Romania over 12-15 November, 1978.

FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT TALKS WITH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU0221547Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--Questions concerning the development and diversification of commercial exchanges, of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and France were discussed on November 2 by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, with Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Poher Departs

AU0613087Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov, AGERPRES--Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, left Bucharest on November 5, after having visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other officials.

MUGABE, ZANU DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

AU0221457Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--On the occasion of the visit to Romania by the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, information and views were exchanged on November 2 at the CC of the RCP, regarding the activity and current concerns, on various planes, of the RCP and the ZANU, the further development of the relations of friendship, collaboration, mutual assistance and militant solidarity between the two political organizations, between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples.

The meeting was attended by the ZANU delegation, formed of Robert Mugabe, president, co-chairman of the Patriotic Front, Josiah Tongara, member of the Executive National Committee, secretary of the CC for defense affairs, Tburai Ropa, member of the National Executive Committee, secretary of the CC for women's organizations affairs, Shabba Gava, other ZANU representatives, as also Virgil Cazacu, member of the executive political committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, head of section at the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials.

BURUNDI PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY MINING MINISTER

AU0620317Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bujumbura, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--The president of the Republic of Burundi, Jean Baptiste Bagaza, received Gheorghe Dobra, first deputy minister of mining, oil and geology, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Burundi Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, now in Bujumbura for the fifth session of this body. During the interview, President Bagaza was highly appreciative of the upward course of the many-sided relations between Romania and Burundi. He also expressed the wish that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Unity and National Progress Party--UPRONA--further develop.

GABONESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU051846Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Libreville, 5 Nov, AGERPRES--The Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Romanian Communist Party, member of the State Council, now paying an official visit of friendship to Gabon, was received by Leon Mebiame, prime minister, assistant secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party. The Gabonese prime minister highlighted the wish of the Gabonese authorities to intensify and expand collaboration with Romania, to the mutual interest of the Romanian and Gabonese peoples. Likewise, he thanked for the assistance Romania gives to the building of economic objectives in Gabon and for the training of Gabonese experts in Romanian higher learning institutes. Leon Mebiame pointed to the good collaboration between the two countries internationally, to the support Romania gives to the African peoples, to the national liberation movements for liquidating colonialism and neocolonialism. He was highly appreciative of the steadfastness with which President Nicolae Ceausescu declares for the settlement of all the African issues by the African themselves without any outside interference.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS OIL INSTALLATIONS IN NORWAY

AU021854Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] During its stay in Norway, the RCP delegation led by Comrade Ion Iliescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, visited economic units and cultural and historical establishments in the cities of Stavanger and Bergen. In Stavanger the Romanian delegation met with the leadership of the national oil company (Stat Oil) and of the oil directorate of Norway, with which it discussed matters of common interest linked with developing Romanian-Norwegian economic relations. The delegation also visited the construction site of the offshore drilling platform (Norgen contractor).

PRC AMBASSADOR TO BUCHAREST HOLDS RECEPTION

AU041440Y Bucharest AGERPRES In English 0805 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov, AGERPRES--Li Ting-chuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a reception on ending his mission in Romania. The guests included Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Vasile Musat, secretary ofthe CC of the RCP, Ican Avram, Suzana Gadea, Traian Dudas, ministers; Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, executives of central ministries, mass and public organizations, party activists, representatives of the cultural, artistic and scientific life, journalists. Participating were also heads of diplomatic mission accredited to Romania.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES PRC PARTY DELEGATION

AU041441Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 4 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 3, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, received the delegation of the National Commission for Physical Education and Sport of the Peoples' Republic of China, led by Wang Meng, member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the National Commission for Physical Education and Sport of the People's Republic of China.

TITO GREETS BREZHNEV ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD061216Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov, TANJUG--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito has sent a telegram of best wishes to Soviet Communist Party Secretary General and President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Brezhnev on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Revolution. On this occasion, I would like to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries and parties will continue developing successfully and strengthening in the interest of our peoples, socialism, peace and cooperation in the world," President Tito says in the telegram.

STANE DOLANC LEAVES FOR PARIS AT PCF INVITATION

LD061214Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov, TANJUG--Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, left here for Paris today at the invitation of Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party.

Addresses SFRY Mission Members

LD062118Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Paris--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who arrived in Paris today at the invitation of Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, spoke this evening at the meeting of members of Yugoslav missions in the French capital. Stane Dolanc spoke of the topical socioeconomic trends in Yugoslavia, of the chief trends following the 11th LCY Congress, the main directions of the Yugoslav foreign policy and of events in the international communist and workers movement. After his extensive report, Stane Dolanc replied to questions.

Sundic on Forthcoming Talks

LD061852Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Stane Dolanc, Presidium secretary of the LCY Central Committee, left today for an official visit to the French Communist Party [PCF] at the invitation of its secretary general, Georges Marchais. Milika Sundic speaks of the importance of this visit:

The visit by Stane Dolanc, Presidium secretary of the LCY Central Committee, to the PCF and the talks which he will have with Secretary General Georges Marchais constitute an important, one could even say crucial, event in relations between the LCY and the PCF, the second largest and most influential communist party in the West. In saying that, we are primarily bearing in mind that for a long number of years relations between the LCY and the PCF were cold and contacts very rare. Stane Dolanc is in fact returning the visit which Georges Marchais paid the LCY as far back as 1972. During the past 6 years, Stane Dolanc's visit to the PCF was agreed on and postponed on several occasions. However, recently the situation has radically changed. The PCF is showing growing interest in cooperation with the LCY, especially in Yugoslav experience in the field of workers self-management.

It can be stated without exaggeration that the PCF is undergoing significant evolution and is moving away from the policy which it had represented for a number of years more rapidly than many had expected. At the last, 22d congress, the PCF said it would not, and at its 23d congress to be held next May, French communists have to opt more clearly than ever before for new paths of struggle on the internal and international plane. [sentence as heard]

A great deal has been done in this respect despite intermittent conflict between the two tendencies in the PCF, one representing the thesis that French communists are too rapidly abandoning the policy which they had supported for years, and the other supporting the thesis that they should proceed even faster. However, as time goes on ths the two tendencies increasingly cancel each other out; thus, one could say that the PCF is not under a threat of internal disintegration. The line pursued by Georges Marchais is becoming increasingly acceptably to both the former and the latter. Besides, the orientation toward self-management, which for a great number of years had been subject to vehement attacks, represents the most significant change in the PCF internal policy and the biggest defeat for the dogmatic forces within it.

Stane Dolanc and Georges Marchais will discuss all vital issues of LCY-PCF cooperation and relations. During the preparations for this visit, both parties came to the joint conclusion that all necessary conditions have been established to revive and promote mutual cooperation on the principles of full equality, reciprocal respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These principles will be contained in the official statement on the Dolanc-Georges Marchais talks.

The importance which the PCF attaches to the visit by the Presidium Secretary of the LCY Central Committee is testified to by the fact that Stane Dolanc will read a paper in the party school on SFRY self-management. As a principle, this kind of opportunity is not accorded to leaders of foreign parties. At Georges Marchais' proposal, Stane Dolanc will hold a press conference at the conclusion of his visit.

With the establishment of closer and more meaningful contacts between the LCY and the PCF, the LCY will complete its cooperation with the three leading West European parties which, without a doubt, will have a positive influence on the development and trends in the European workers and communist movement and on further consolidation of each party's responsibility to its working class.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD061904Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov, TANJUG--In their talks today, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and President of the South-West African People's Organization Sam Nujoma pointed to the [words indistinct] the consistent implementation of the five Western countries' plan on Namibia and the responsibility shared by the five countries in this process.

Vrhovec and Nujoma, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia, also voiced the hope that the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly will contribute to the fulfillment of the plan proposed by the five Western countries.

Vrhovec and Nujoma denounced in strong terms Pretoria's maneuvers to impose, by means of "elections" in December, a solution whereby the illegal occupation of Namibia and the oppression of the Namibian people would be continued.

Vrhovec and Nujoma emphasized the importance of the non-aligned countries' activity of support and assistance to the SWAPO movement. Vrhovec and Nujoma examined also the activity of the non-aligned pending the Maputo meeting to discuss decolonization problems.

Yugoslavia's further assistance to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and SWAPO was discussed during the talks. Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec reiterated Yugoslavia's readiness to assist materially, diplomatically and politically the struggle for the national liberation and independence of Namibia.

SRI LANKA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

Met by Vrhovec

LD061504Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived in Zagreb this afternoon, accompanied by his wife, on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Zagreb airport, the distinguished guest from Sri Lanka was welcomed and greeted by Josip Vrhovec and his wife; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and president of the republican council for relations with foreign countries, accompanied by his wife; Ignjacij Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pajic and Cvijeto Job, officials in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and others.

M.L.A. Refai, Sri Lanka's ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the welcoming ceremony.

The Sri Lankan and Yugoslav ministers will begin their official talks during the afternoon. Apart from problems connected with bilateral cooperation, the two ministers are expected to devote particular attention to nonalined countries' current international activities, and to preparations for significant forthcoming nonalined meetings, such as the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries in Maputo, Colombo, and the sixth summit in Havana.

Talks Begin in Zagreb

LD062330Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2244 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka A.C.S. Hameed conducted three-hour talks in Zagreb this evening. The Vrhovec-Hameed talks represented a continuation of the dialogues conducted during the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade, the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly and the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting in New York.

The talks focused on current political and other questions facing the non-aligned countries following the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting in Belgrade and other important meetings in preparations for the sixth non-alignmed summit in Havana and the ministerial conferences of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo and Colombo.

The two foreign ministers exchanged opinions and agreed on a number of concrete and current subjects and questions such as the further activity and appearance of the non-aligned in the Security Council. They offered full support to the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as to the front-line countries.

Ministers Vrhovec and A.C.S. Hameed pointed to the importance of all nonaligned countries' participation in preparations for and the holding of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Havana as well as to the nonaligned Coordination Bureau activity within the framework of the world organization.

Vrhovec and Hameed particularly underlined the role played by the non-aligned and other developing countries in international economic relations, through self-reliance and cooperation with each other.

Also discussed was the role of the United Nations as well as the need to prevent attempts to resolve fundamental international problems outside the United Nations.

As learned, in the next round of talks, the two ministers will discuss bilateral economic relations and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, news and information.

Vrhovec Toasts Hameed at Dinner

LD070014Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in the Intercontinental Hotel in Zagreb tonight in honor of A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

On the Yugoslav side Jaksa Petric, Berislav Badurina, Dr Emil Ludviger, Ljubo Majeric, Ivo Sarajcic, Ivo Latin and other personalities attended the dinner, and among the guests, the dinner was attended by M.L.K. Refai, Sri Lanka ambassador to Yugoslavia, J. Dhanapala, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

During the dinner, which took place in a very pleasant atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged toasts.

Turning to Sri Lanka Minister A.C.S. Hameed, Vrhovec said:

"I am very pleased to be able to wish you, Mr Minister, your esteemed wife and associates, a cordial welcome and a pleasant stay in our country.

"We look upon your visit as a new contribution to the further ascent and consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. I am sure that during this brief period of time you will have an opportunity to convince yourself of the friendly sentiments which the people of Yugoslavia nurture for the people of Sri Lanka. We follow with attention and sympathy the efforts which your country, under the leadership of your esteemed President Junius Richard Jayewardene, is making for its economic and social progress. We wish you much success in this.

"Bilateral cooperation between our countries has been developing successfully for a great number of years. However, I am confident that real possibilities exist, especially in our economic relations, to enrich and expand our cooperation.

"Within the framework of the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries, we are paying special attention to close and fruitful cooperation which we are carrying out within the nonalined countries' movement.

"Your country is one of the founders of the movement to which it has made an invaluable contribution from the very start. The fifth Colombo conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries was a historic step in the consistent development and consolidation of the policy of nonalinement as an influential, independent and extrabloc factor in international relations. Your country played an important role in fulfilling the commitments of the coordinator of the movement between the fifth and sixth summits. Permit me, dear friend, to avail myself of this opportunity once again to personally pay our great tribute to you for your contribution to the successful and fruitful outcome of the recent ministerial conference in Belgrade and to the nonalined countries' ministerial meetings in New York.

"In Belgrade we consolidated the movement's basic principles and further developed the platform of our struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, hegemony and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

"However, we are watching with concern the multiplication of conflicts among individual nonalined countries, which increasingly opens scope to various forms of outside domination and interference. I do not think that the nonalined movement should take a passive attitude toward this, especially when encroachment on foreign territories occurs, which is at blatant variance with membership in the nonalined movement. We must become more involved to insure that these conflicts are resolved as soon as possible and that good relations are established on the basis of the principle of nonalinement.

"Great and responsible tasks stand before us. It is essential for the further affirmation of our movement that we continue with new initiatives to solve the most important international problem. To achieve our objectives, it is important that we preserve and further develop our movement's solidarity and action unity, through patient and democratic dialog, and that we promote mutual cooperation, relying increasingly on our own forces, in this.

"In this way we shall best insure our desire that the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana express coordinated stands and the entire movement's interests. It is therefore necessary to insure the fullest possible involvement and cooperation among all nonalined countries in preparing for and holding this conference.

"World developments continue to be burdened by many challenges. The process of detente, to which the nonalined countries have made a major contribution, is stagnating as a result of efforts to reduce it to relations between great powers and rival blocs. We are confident that this situation can be overcome only if detente becomes universal and if all members of the international community cooperate, on an equal footing, in solving key international problems."

"The further worsening of world economic conditions, especially of the developing countries' position, particularly alarms us. There is a dialog between the developed and the developing countries but, unfortunately, real negotiations and results are still lacking. Unfortunately, the developed part of the world has not yet displayed the necessary readiness to substantially change the existing international economic system, which is obviously in the grip of a deep crisis. The frantic attempts to preserve the rich countries' existing privileges are constantly deepening this crisis. This requires us to intensify our efforts to inaugurate a new international economic system.

"The arms race continues and new mass destruction weapons are perfected, a fact which entails enormous financial resources that could be used for the development and progress of the world as a whole. This only points out the need, on the basis of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, to continue even more resolutely efforts to solve this major problem of the present-day world.

"We follow with great concern the dangerous development in the south of Africa. Yugoslavia hopes that the international community will most resolutely denounce attempts by racist regimes, with outside support, to frustrate the gaining of independence and freedom by the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe. We are confident that at the forthcoming Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in Maputo nonalined countries will adopt a plan of action to eliminate this dangerous trouble spot. We must reiterate our resolve to render full assistance to the liberation movements of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for national independence and liquidation of colonialism and apartheid in Africa.

"With regard to the Middle East, Yugoslavia, estimating that this area continues to represent one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world, follows with great attention all steps directed toward a comprehensive, peaceful and lasting solution. We continue to be convinced that the stands contained in the nonalined countries' documents, which stress the need for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, fulfillment of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state, and recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, represent the best foundation for this.

"I would like to express once again our sincere pleasure with your visit and assure you that we attach the greatest significance to relations with friendly Sri Lanka, both in the international and the bilateral sphere."

"I raise this glass to the health of his excellency, the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene, to your health, Mr Minister, to the health of your esteemed wife, and that of your associates, to the progress of the people of Sri Lanka and the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries."

JURISIC ASSESSES DOMESTIC SECURITY, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

LD050001Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Our assessment is that our country's security situation is very good. The very favorable social and political climate established as a result of the activity of the League of Communists and of other organized forces, of Comrade Tito's personal involvement in consolidating Yugoslavia's reputation and his contribution to the struggle for international peace are of decisive influence in this situation.

The good security situation in our country gains in significance if we bear in mind that the situation in a number of countries is characterized by instability, terror, violence and rampant crime. This was stated by Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary of internal affairs, who had been asked by BORBA to talk about sources of threats to our society and about basic directions of the development of security and social self-protection.

Asked how the international situation reflects on our country's security, Drasko Jurisic said that "although the balance between the superpowers has not entirely ruled out war, war is no longer the only and most expedient instrument of attaining ultimate objectives." In this context, he stressed that certain "efforts to gain influence and to be present in our area are constant, an interest that is not only motivated by our country's exceptional geostrategic position, but, increasingly, by Yugoslavia's position in the international community and by its internal political and social development."

In this context he referred to our internal enemies' activity. "According to their assessment, it is our country's complex political and economic relations and the exacerbation of the international situation that are the conditions upon which they base their enemy activity and in which they see their chance," Jurisic said, adding that "the main protagonists of enemy activity in our country are trying to make their actions more organized."

According to him "any form of nationalism contains the same degree of danger to our society, and the basic objective of nationalism is to provoke a rift between our nations and nationalities."

"Since 1972," he added, "a number of illegal little groups have been uncovered. Most of these little groups had links with fascist emigrees. During the past year or two, there has been a reduction in the number of cases when nationalists resorted to illegal organization and activity, but their verbal activity is still present."

Referring to the bureaucratic-dogmatic group, he said that that group, as is known, is made up of "cominformists, Rankovic supporters and neo-Stalinists. In recent years, individuals from this group also resorted to illegal work methods and established links with cominformist emigrees."

Individuals and groups who acted from bureaucratic-dogmatic positions, he added, were dealt powerful body blows. Since 1974, the activity of a few illegal groups has been discovered and a number of people thinking along the same lines have been sentenced.

In this connection, he added that the denial of self-management and of the LCY's leading role is the basic platform of the anarcho-liberals and liberals. In addition, they are supporters of a democracy of the bourgeois type. Individuals and groups are used by certain Western reactionary circles for their propaganda objectives and pressure on our country, as was the cast when the European security and cooperation conference was held in Belgrade.

The deputy federal secretary of internal affairs then said that "enemies abroad and in our country were hoping that sooner or later favorable circumstances would emerge for realizing their objectives. In this connection, they are making various assessments and indulging in speculation, hoping for the emergence of this 'favorable moment.' In addition, enemy forces are taking advantage of the various difficulties and contradictions which, objectively speaking, follow our dynamic development." In his view, "enemies abroad, together with enemy emigrees, are trying to shift the emphasis of their work into our country so as to be able to engage in direct subversive activity."

"Some groups and individuals in our country hostile to us are trying to act from various political positions. More frequently than not, they see the implementation of their objectives in outside intervention. At the present juncture, they do not represent a special social threat, but in specific conditions they could become an instrument in the hands of foreign factors."

Speaking of the intelligence services' activity against the SFRY, Jurisic said that long ago that activity had gone beyond the framework of so-called traditional espionage and that advantage is being taken of the so-called legal possibilities to acquire as much information as possible, which is then analyzed. Moreover, they are increasingly coming forward as inspirators and protaganists of propaganda and subversive activity.

There have been several provocative actions by emigrees in recent months, Jurisic continued. They were inspired or helped by outside factors (the opening of the so-called Croat Embassy in Canberra, the screening of the film "Are Croats Terrorists or Freedom Fighters?" on Swedish television, terrorist Bilandzic's appearance on West German television, and the like). With the help of certain foreign quarters, fascist emigrees were enabled to print their publications which they are sending into our country, though our citizens hand them over to security organs.

The propaganda-subversive activity by emigrees is also directed against our citizens temporarily employed abroad. A fairly small number of priests is involved in this as well.

Asked about terrorist actions against the SFRY, Jurisic said that 72 of our own and foreign citizens were killed in terrorist actions between 1945 and 1977, and 232 were injured. In the past 3 years, he said, enemy emigrees tried to carry out 80 subversive-terrorist actions abroad and in our country. Most of them were prevented. Terrorists from the ranks of Yugoslav emigrees are part and parcel of international terrorism.

"Ustash and Chetnik emigrees in countries overseas attack loyal emigrants, too. They want to neutralize them or force them to support their anti-Yugoslav work financially. Industrialist Cikoje was killed recently, before that Radovic was fired at in New York, and others are still receiving threatening letters. However, the emigrants are resolutely opposing such attempts and are making it absolutely clear that they do not accept blackmail of any kind," Jurisic went on to say.

At the end of his interview, Jurisic spoke about our country's security situation, saying that there has been a constant decline in crime since 1971, so much so that in 1977 just over 214,000 criminal offenses were registered, which is 14 percent down on the previous year and 22 percent down on 1971.

The situation is similar as far as so-called political crime is concerned. A mere 787 political criminal offenses were registered last year, which is 48 percent less than the previous year. Moreover, most of these offenses are verbal offenses. There was also a reduction in economic crime.

In addition to the internal affairs organs' activity, by inspection and other professional services, this kind of change was influenced by consolidation of self-management workers and internal control in organizations of associated labor. This has contributed to settling the situation and to a greater respect for legality in economic activities, Jurisic said. "Our assessment is that this positive trend has been brought about primarily because organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists, have become active in eliminating deviations and in consolidating legality in our society."

CONCEPT OF RESPONSIBILITY IN SELF-MANAGEMENT EXAMINED

LD04012Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cavtat--Self-managing society cannot implement its system of self-protection nor the sociopolitical and economic system without developing the relevant forms of responsibility. This responsibility is one of the presuppositions and an essential component of the system of the protection of self-management and social property. This was stressed today at the consultative meeting in Cavtat on protection of social property in associated labor.

It was stated at this gathering, attended by some 160 representatives of associated labor of judiciary organs, inspection services and municipalities, that the relationship between personal and collective responsibility has represented a special problem during the entire development of our self-managing society. The phenomena of lack of responsibility, bureaucratism, technocratism and other socially negative (?tendencies) are the consequence of undefined personal and collective responsibility. It was stressed that collective responsibility often serves only as a smokescreen for personal lack of responsibility and for presenting self-managing organs and working people with a "fait accompli" by individuals and work organizations. In order to prevent this and to make the ascertaining of personal responsibility easier, a modern system of work organization, as was stated, is necessary in which one will know clearly who does what.

In practice this has not reached the appropriate level, though there are already work organizations which are introducing the rule that no single proposal or initiative may be discussed by the collective and self-managing bodies before the question has been both studied and elaborated by relevant services and organs which are behind a specific proposal. In this way, there is a real possibility of identifying the person who is responsible for contributing, with his unsound proposals and reports that have not been studied in detail, to negative business results.

The public nature of work and flow of information, as stated in the speech by Caslav Strahinjic, professor of the faculty of political sciences, represent a basic requisite of responsibility. The self-managing work organization and the organization of associated labor in general must be open to the social community, for this extends the possibility of having insight into and control over their work and exerts a preventive influence in combating socially negative tendencies and phenomena. The flow of information must, therefore, be timely, complex and reciprocal; the working man must be simultaneously both the receiver and giver of information. In this way, the working man becomes more directly involved in management and a real subject of self-managing rights and thus also of obligations and responsibilities. Only when understood and applied in this way does self-managing democracy offer an efficient preventive means against socially negative phenomena and tendencies.

PERISIN CALLS FOR MORE SELF-MANAGEMENT IN ECONOMY

LD061853Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The accumulation at our disposal in Yugoslavia is relatively modest and fragmented, varies from region to region, is largely under the influence of sociopolitical factors and banks and is still not sufficiently constituted on a self-managing basis, Dr Ivo Perisin, president of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, said in conversation with TANJUG editor Jozo Petricevic.

The accumulative capabilities of the Yugoslav economy, Dr Perisin went on, the rate of their accumulation, and the rate of self-financing are still very low. Moreover, the accumulation resources which are formed apart from this are those which originate from foreign loans, from savings resources or bankers' methods of concentrating free resources in general, and are looked to both as a solution to the problem of shortage in our own resources and as a means of possible development. The regional variation among these resources and their separation from the producers not only hinders circulation of monetary resources but also contributes toward an insufficiently efficient use of resources and to harmful competition of interests.

However, not enough has been done to implement the legal foundations, particularly in the area of the money and credit system and banking, for old relations of credit dependence in the economy and a separate issuing function are still dominant. There is not, therefore, enough resource circulation, the dominating form being that of seeking credits and bankers' financing of investments. It is true that the fact that the 1975-80 plan was formulated in the old way has also contributed to this. That is why there is a great opportunity in the new plan, which ought to be made on the basis of new relations, the new law on planning and on the basis of interlinking and agreements.

Due precisely to such economic conditions, which still do not express a self-managing constitution of relations, Dr Perisin says, our economy has to rely not only on Yugoslav credits and Yugoslav banks but also on (?foreign) credits. Only in this way is it possible to finance investments that are insufficiently coordinated and linked, and therefore directed less than rationally, in a strongly developing country which in any case needs to supplement its own accumulation with help from abroad.

Explaining the phenomenon of a decline in economic reproductive capability, which is not reflected in the expansion of the investment front, Dr Perisin said:

The fact is that it is a question of a fall in the reproductive capability and of the accumulative capability being low. I do not doubt, therefore, that it can and must change, both from the internal efforts of every unit in society and through a change in relations.

However, despite this well-known fact, I am firmly convinced that this capability of our economy is exaggerated or treated completely incorrectly.

Although it is a question of low reproduction capability, we must bear in mind that this economy--which we say is badly organized and does not function well--is in fact also very strong, for it is in a position to support an enormous superstructure, which must be exhausting its reproductive capabilities.

I would now like to refer to the relative immutability of the monetary system. Because of this, the economy is completely and heavily in debt. Credit repayments exceed gross accumulation, and such a situation is completely unthinkable for a system of self-management and must be changed immediately. This pyramid that has been overturned must be righted. And everything must proceed from the basis of society. All resources must be in the pyramid, and it must not do the asking but rather be asked itself for resources.

It is true that there are many organizations operating on the border of profitability and that they are in the so-called zone of losses. However, I must say that we shall have to ask ourselves what is accumulation and what are losses.

If some big organization in a relatively underdeveloped area employs 1,000 workers, who in turn are supporting about 10,000 family members, and if several thousand of these workers feed another thousand and perhaps 2,000 of those employed in health, education and administration, and if they maintain everything, from the village graveyard to the city water supply, then they are insuring the life of that whole area; and if such an organization is running at a loss, then the question has to be asked: Is it running at a loss or is it disproportionately overburdened in assuming obligations for creating all those conditions for life which did not exist until then and which have fallen on its relatively weak shoulders?

Anyone, even the strongest, would incur losses if we gave him the task of supporting too large a superstructure and ambitions and needs that are too great. We are referring to those enterprises which run at a loss, are insufficiently profitable and so forth, and not to sloppiness, which cannot be part of our life. This in no way means that I am against general and joint consumption. The greater part of general and joint consumption is an integral part of our socialist needs, which are the demands of a modern socialist society.

The main problems in our country lie in the method of using resources, everywhere--in the economy and outside the economy, from top to bottom--in all areas, of which the most essential is the economic and in it the sphere of investment. When I speak of burdening, I only want to point to the fact that we must look at all this before accusing someone of causing losses. In the same way, I would like to point to the well-known fact that it is difficult for the economy to bear uncontrolled burdens; thus we must find solutions which enable the strength of the organizations of associated labor to increase and factors of obstruction to be eliminated.

JOINT SESSION OF FEDERAL COUNCILS DISCUSSES U.S. COOPERATION

LD062346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to an official statement, a joint session of the Federal Council for International Relations and of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Policy was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations. Representatives of organs and organizations of the federation and of the republican and provincial councils for international relations and for economic development and policy, as well as prominent scientific and public workers took part in the councils' work.

According to the work plan, the two councils discussed the foundations of long-term cooperation between the SFRY and individual countries with which it is developing an intensive, comprehensive cooperation. According to that plan, the session discussed development of bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the United States.

It was noted that in cooperation between the two countries significant results had been achieved, which are the expression of mutual interests and efforts aimed at promoting mutual relations on the basis of jointly established principles. It was noted that summit meetings and talks in the last few years, particularly this year's visit by President Tito to the United States, the talks which he had with President Carter and their joint statement--which represents a long-term basis for bilateral cooperation--offered a special contribution to consolidating this cooperation.

The joint statements by the heads of the two states in Washington in 1971, in Belgrade in 1975 and in Washington in 1978 contain jointly determined principles and foundations of long-term development of cooperation between the United States and the SFRY as two equal, independent and sovereign states, each of which nurtures mutual respect for the other. On these foundations and along with mutual efforts, the two countries should continually expand and promote mutual relations and resolve outstanding issues. The councils expressed the conviction that programing bilateral cooperation should be based on these jointly established foundations. Differences in attitudes toward individual international and other issues of mutual relations are not and should not represent an obstacle to further successful development of fruitful long-term cooperation, wherever there are opportunities for and mutual interest in it.

The session noted that the promotion and consolidation of long-term commercial, investment and financial cooperation as well as of scientific-technical, cultural, information, tourist and other kinds of cooperation was in both countries' mutual interest. To this end, mutually organized and planned activities are necessary.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION

LD031943Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--During the discussion on economic cooperation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina noted at its session yesterday that this republic, within the framework of overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and foreign countries, is carrying out particularly successful cooperation with these countries embracing all economic aspects.

With the purpose of promoting economic relations with CEMA member-countries, it was said the council considers that the Bosnia-Hercegovina organizations of associated labor should make greater efforts to seek possibilities of linking exports and imports, within their own production program or in connection with organizations of associated labor in the same or other fields of production. A special role in this unification and linking of activities of the organizations of associated labor belongs to the economic associations and foreign trade organizations, which should increase their organizational and cadre ability for this purpose.

MILOS MINIC VISITS SABAC POLITICAL AKTIV

AU031441Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, LCY Presidium member, is visiting Sabac today. He had talks with the commune's political aktiv about the LC activity in implementing the congress decisions. He then visited the Zorka chemical plant, where he was informed of the economic trends and the development of this collective, which will mark the fourth decade of its existence and work this month. Here is a more detailed report by Momcilo Boskovic:

Slobodan Bojanic, secretary of the LC communal committee, informed Milos Minic, LCY Presidium member and Budimir Vukasinovic, Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium member, about the communists' activity, stressing that there are over 8,000 members in this area, most of whom were admitted to the League of Communists between the last two congresses.

However, despite the increased number of new members, a workers' majority is being implemented only slowly.

Participating in the talk, Milos Minic devoted most of his speech to the LC development and its involvement in further elaborating the political system and self-management. In certain circles, he said, a small number of people still command a decisive influence. It is necessary to make efforts to see that these pehnomena are removed as soon as possible. In the coming period, the League of Communists is facing great and important tasks--implementation of the congress decisions.

Milos Minic dealt particularly with problems of economic operations and the country's economic stabilization, stressing that there are serious problems in this field. Personal expenditures are increasing, but productivity is not satisfactory. Distribution of personal incomes still tends to lean toward a levelling of wages. Particular concern is caused by the presence of excessively grabbing income away from the economy and huge investments. According to Minic, new investments are necessary, since without them there can be no further economic development. However, if the limits are exceeded this can become a dangerous hotbed of inflation.

This also refers to the problem of employment. The level of employment in Yugoslavia in recent years has been high, particularly in noneconomic activities. This is, Milos Minic concluded, a very complex problem calling for serious social attention and involvement.

Tonight Milos Minic will address the wider political aktiv of [word indistinct]-K olubara region. He will speak about Yugoslavia's role in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

FEDERAL SECRETARY FOR FINANCE VISITS KOSOVO PROVINCE

LD040004Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, visited, with his associates, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today where he gathered information on the program and its implementation and on difficulties in financing this province's general and social needs. During the talks in the Executive Council of Kosovo Assembly, in which Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Milija Kovacevic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly, and others took part, demands made by this province for special measures to finance social activities and implement the established policy for its speedier development were discussed. As stated, federal and provincial officials then visited the municipality of Podujevo.

NIN ON ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROPAGANDA IN WESTERN PRESS

LD031824Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov, TANJUG--In its current issue, the Belgrade weekly news magazine NIN focuses on the escalation of the "precision-aimed enemy propaganda barrage against Yugoslavia, coming in waves" in some Western papers, and notes that there is "nothing accidental in this game."

The campaign started with some French newspapers' allegations of official Yugoslav involvement in the murder of Bruno Busic, an anti-Yugoslav terrorist killed in a settling of accounts of the terrorist underground. In October, the campaign continued and was broadened to "dimensions not to be underestimated".

Marking the allegations about Busic as ridiculous, NIN states that whoever launched the story, wanted to present the members of the fascist-terrorist underground as oppressed victims who need protection. In this context NIN reminds its readers of the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany not to meet Yugoslavia's demand to extradite eight members of the fascist-terrorist emigration, whose crimes are indisputable from the standpoint of international law. A "propaganda counterattack" from Germany was to be expected, as a diversion to draw attention from the real issue.

NIN states that Germany's refusal to meet Yugoslavia's legally documented and valid demand for the extradition of the criminals, could do great harm to the prestige of the Federal Republic of Germany. It will be quite difficult to repair the damage once done in spite of all the excuses which might be thought up. NIN recalls the arrest in Yugoslavia five months ago of a group of Federal Republic citizens whose extradition the Federal Republic seeks describing the group as "dangerous anarcho-terrorists". "Nobody has been able to provide the least evidence that any member of the group has actually committed a terrorist act", NIN writes. "The main evidence--in the Federal Republic press where the official Federal Republic extradition petition is cited--is suspicion", NIN adds.

"Yugoslavia being a constitutional country, its competent court will have to base its ruling on specific evidence. However, there being no specific evidence of the four Federal Republic citizens ever having committed what they are accused of, their acquital in court is not impossible", NIN writes. If this happens, it is not difficult to imagine the use which will be made of the court ruling for an anti-Yugoslav propaganda tidal wave, the weekly writes. NIN writes that anti-Yugoslav emigres in the world today publish over two hundred newspapers, magazines and other periodicals and that seven new such publications have appeared in the last two years alone. What all these publications share in common is a goading of reactionary and destructive activity against self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia.

Opponents of self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia, who have of late been rallying also in Yugoslavia itself, come from different ranks, nationalist or ultra-leftist, and enjoy the whole hearted support also of the dogmatic-Stalinist opposition. In noting the great deal in common in the activity of all these forces, both in Yugoslavia and abroad, NIN adds that the influence of these forces should not be exaggerated since, as nobody can deny, Yugoslavia has been and continues one of the stablest countries in the world. "Fascists, nationalists, anarcho-liberals, ultra-leftists, dogmatists and Stalinists... have only as much chance as we give them. It is for this reason that the strengthening of the Yugoslav system of social self-protection and all-people's defense and sustaining the effort to develop further self-management are the strongest guarantee of Yugoslavia's security, stability and life in peace", NIN writes in conclusion.

BORBA: 'ANTI-STALINISM' IS NOT 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

AU041528Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 78 p 9 AU

[Excerpts from Franjo Kozulj article "On the Modern Party of the Workers Class" published in the Sarajevo journal DIJALOG: "Two Dangers: Neo-Stalinism and Technocratism;" date and issue of DIJALOG not given]

[Excerpt] Naturally, the same forces that have been accusing the LCY of dogmatism, as well as those forces that have been accusing it of revision and abandonment of socialist ideas, will also oppose the promotion of the LCY and of its entire modern concept appropriate to the society of associated labor. [paragraph continues]

It must be presumed that the very term "modern" will evoke their interest: This will be a new "argument" for them, showing that we are moving farther and farther away from the sacred dogma and doctrine which are their only source of strength and inspiration for action.... Regardless of the level of knowledge, elucidation and theoretical analysis, it seems that neo-Stalinism and technocratism are two ideologies, two antiself-managing ideological platforms that will not only resist and oppose the League of Communists but will also persistently offer alternatives....

"Good" Old Times

...Neo-Stalinism is not a hastily coined word; nor is it an ideological term invented to call attention to a simple addition in view of the time. In their final vital cycle, the old forces of Cominformists and Stalinists are transmitting their ideas, invoking the "good" old times of the romantic and "heroic period," when bureaucratic flowers bloomed, when there were no problems and conflicts, when there was order and peace, all the while stubbornly setting our country against the first country of socialism and the LCY against the Soviet party. The claim that any struggle against Stalinism and dogmatism represents anti-Sovietism has been established. This is one of the methods of discrediting the presence we feel, not only in the conflict with the Stalinists in our country but also in dialog with interlocutors from the socialist countries. In the same manner, every struggle for independence, equal rights and equality is considered a betrayal of the Soviet Union, or anti-Sovietism. This is a skillful scheme and is used for effect. The Yugoslav communists have never encouraged anti-Sovietism; nor have they ever advertised the comparative advantages of a system or situation. On the contrary, they have always separated dogmatism and Stalinism as an unacceptable ideological concept of socialism, paying tribute to the Soviet Union for all it has contributed to the history of the workers and communist movement; the LCY has never interfered in the internal affairs of others but it has defended its independence and equality.

Neo-Stalinists and Ultraleftists

...Under the pressure of arguments, glorification of Stalin and Stalinism is no longer possible; nor is it possible to express in percentages to what an extent "he had any merits" and to what an extent "he sinned." This method is being abandoned now, even where Stalinism is still the reigning ideology. The most important thing now for the neo-Stalinists is to try to prove that self-management has failed to yield results and that the projected system of relations has failed to materialize, thereby accusing the LCY of betrayal of "the ancient" ideals of egalitarianism. Certainly there is always an alternative. And it is in this that they find a strong link with the ultraleftists. In this manner, the impression is created that even after 30 years our theory has still not penetrated the historical core of a social situation from the time of the Cominform. For, as long as it is possible to have a thesis claiming that an ideological and political question or a question of interparty relations and of temporary disagreement is involved here, there is a chance for a return and for "reconciliation." This can then encourage illusions among the uninformed and can create a false idea of something transitional and provisional, whereas it is in fact clear that the fundamental questions of building socialism and carrying out a revolution are involved. Neo-Stalinism cannot be reduced to the problem of a simple declaration "for Stalin," as was the case in the days of the break with the Cominform. Neo-Stalinism is the symbolic term for an ideological concept concerning an entire complex of awareness transmitted into practice. It is also possible to make a slogan according to which it is necessary to abandon Stalin but not the doctrine elaborated by Stalin, because times have changed and Stalin has become a symbol of bureaucratic tyranny in the name of socialism and of communist ideals. The younger generations do not know the facts of experience from the time of our apocalypse. Hence it is the task of our social thinking to bring the meaning and social content of Stalinism to awareness rather than to merely label Stalin or the group around Stalin. And in this respect, it again seems necessary to definitely separate Stalinism from Sovietism, that is, anti-Stalinism from anti-Sovietism. This interpretation hinders action in many respects and blocks ideas for, though we want good relations with the Soviet Union, we have never wanted any collaboration with the Stalinists and Stalinism, regardless of where they may exist.